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ABSTRACT

The current interaction among federal libraries and information centers was examined and assessed to determine ways to improve the coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and to increase cooperation between federal and non-federal libraries in order to meet national, state, and local information needs. The more than 400 federal libraries of various types in three federal regions--Midwest, Southeast, and Arizona, California, Nevada, and the Pacific--were studied through meetings and questionnaires, and visits were made to the directors of library and information service programs of Washington, D.C. area federal agencies. Results support the development and establishment of a full-service, multitype federal library network, based on existing resources and services, to improve accessibility to federal library resources, and to contribute toward greater library operations efficiency. The proposed plan of action presented in this report indicates goals, purposes, objectives, and tasks, and provides suggestions for implementation. Appendices include the survey questionnaire and specific responses, a list of federal libraries in the regions surveyed and Washington, D.C. area agencies visited, and selected resolutions from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (1979) and from the Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference (1979). (LMM)

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Toward a Federal Library and Information Services Network: A Proposal

A Report of the
Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project

A Joint Undertaking of the
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and
The Library of Congress

Submitted by Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, Federal Library Committee, Library of Congress, to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Library of Congress, March 1982

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Foreword

This report deserves careful reading; its recommendations should be fully considered and acted upon, for they suggest a federal library and information services network that can provide more and improved services to the government and to the nation-at-large.

The study, conducted by Alphonse F. Trezza, Director of the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, was funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) with the Library of Congress (LC) providing full administrative support.

The LC with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget on March 11,1965 established the Federal Library Committee (FLC) to improve coordination and planning among research libraries in the federal government so that common problems may be identified, common solutions sought. Since then the FLC Secretariat has been located at LC. The Library has strongly supported the Committee by providing administrative services from its Financial Management Office, Procurement and Supply, General Counsel and Personnel Office. It has also provided office space for the full FLC operation including the Committee's Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). In 1977 the Librarian of Congress designated me chair of FLC, a privilege I appreciate, a responsibility I take seriously.

In June, 1972 the FLC, recognizing the need for continued cooperation and concerted action, reorganized and redefined its functions stressing the consideration of policies and problems relating to federal libraries. How? By evaluating programs and resources, determining priorities requiring attention among library issues, examining procedures and policies for acquiring, preserving and making information available. FLC studies the need for and potential of technological innovation in library practices, library budgeting and staffing problems, including the recruiting, education and training of librarians. Within these functional areas the FLC was asked to recommend policies and other measures to assure the best utilization of federal library resources, to provide more effective planning, development and operation of federal libraries and to promote more effective service to the nation-at-large.[1]

Enabling legislation for the NCLIS states as a matter of policy what the Congress has affirmed, "that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States is essential to achieve national goals." The federal government, the law reads, "will cooperate with state and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of library and information services."[2] In its national program document NCLIS cites as a barrier to cooperative action the failure of the federal libraries and information centers to adopt "a fully open policy toward serving the gen-

eral public and the failure to form among themselves a federal network."[3] Improved coordination of federal programs of library and information services is called for. Delegates to the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, two-thirds of whom represented the lay public, called on federal libraries to make their resources available to all to the maximum extent possible.

Following a review of the current status of cooperation among federal libraries and between federal and non-federal libraries, recommendations are made for a more effective and active role by the federal library sector in providing more cost-effective and efficient library and information services for the federal library community and the community-at-large. An active leadership role for the Fededal Library Committe in the implementation of the various tasks is urged.

Dr. Carol A. Nemeyer
Associate Librarian for
National Programs
Library of Congress

NOTES

1. Federal Register, Vol. 38, No. 106 p. 14729

2. Public Law 91-345, Section 2

3. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Toward A National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. Washington, D.C.: 1975 p.37

Preface

The major objectives of this study were to examine and assess the current interaction among federal libraries and information centers and to identify the sharing of resources and services among federal libraries and non-federal libraries. The recommendations look ahead to a more effective system to help assure that each part of the federal library community meets its appropriate responsibility in efforts to achieve the nationwide goal of equal opportunity of access to information for all individuals.

In an information-oriented society equal opportunity of access to information is essential if we are to reduce or close the gap between the information poor and the information rich. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) set as its overall goal the eventual provision for every individual of "equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement."[1]

In 1979 federal librarians meeting at a pre-White House Conference in preparation for the national White House Conference on Library and Information Services resolved that "people have the right to access to information produced or collected by the federal government at public expense except for limitations imposed by legal requirements of national security, privacy and proprietary rights."[2] In 1981 the NCLIS Public/Private Sector Task Force reported that "...information is essential to a democratic society and the well-being of both society as a whole and the individual personally."[3]

Federal librarians are cooperating today and are willing to participate more fully at the local, state and national level in developing a nationwide network of libraries and information centers. Resource sharing must become more cost-effective, timely and useful if it is to meet the needs of tomorrow's society. To do so requires a planned and expanded program utilizing the best of the new technological and communications developments. Federal libraries are mission-oriented and must justify any expansion of services they plan to provide to either federal or non-federal users. This is especially true in light of the current emphasis in Washington on "new" federalism. A true sharing at the local, state and federal level with <u>each</u> level carrying its appropriate share of the financial responsibility and receiving its appropriate share of the benefits is federalism, both traditional or "new", at its best.

Our information-oriented society has an insatiable appetite that can be satisfied only by sharing resources, both material and human, among all types of libraries, at all levels of govern-

ment. The sharing of resources between federal and non-federal libraries holds the promise of more efficient and effective services to the primary users of all libraries. Crucial to the success of a system designed to meet these goals is a commitment by and the strong support of library directors, managers and staff.

NOTES

1. National Commission of Libraries and Information Science. Toward A National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action. Washington, D.C.: 1975 p. XI

2. See Appendix 6

3. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations. Interaction in Providing Information Services. Washington, D.C.: 1982 p. 26

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Executive Summary

In the Spring of 1980, a study was initiated by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Library of Congress to determine ways to improve the coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and to increase cooperation between federal and non-federal libraries, in order to meet national, state and local needs. The commitment to sharing resources is in the best interests of mission-oriented federal libraries. No library can be entirely self-sufficient. Resource sharing and participation in network services provide cost savings, so important with the tightening of federal budgets. In addition, changes mandated by new administrations have been ever more extensive and frequent in recent years. Resource sharing and cooperation provide continuity of services as well as more cost effective operations.

Federal libraries in three federal regions - Region V (Midwest), Region VI (Southwest) and Region IX (Arizona, California, Nevada and the Pacific) - were studied through meetings and questionnaires. There are over 400 libraries in these three regions, representing all types: health, medical, technical, other special libraries, academic, school, and general libraries.

Visits were also made to the directors of library and information services programs of major federal agencies in the Washington area, so as to bring to bear the perspectives of both parent agencies and field libraries in the development of meaningful recommendations for the study.

Findings from the field visits and questionnaires indicate that federal libraries tend to look to non-federal libraries for cooperation and support for library and information services, and in turn are prepared to share their collections and services with their non-federal library counterparts. There are no regulatory or legal constraints on participation of federal libraries in local/regional/state or multi-state networking.

Cooperation, resource sharing, and document delivery services between the field libraries and their parent agencies in Washington vary widely, from tight administrative control through a variety of centralized services and consultative support, to little or no technical or administrative interactions.

Some of the problems facing all federal libraries are peculiar to the federal establishment: implementation of the contracting-out provisions of the Office of Management and

Budget Circular A-76, especially for total library operations; inconsistencies in interpretation of federal procurement regulations affecting subscriptions, binding, and database services, delay in the revision of personnel classification standards; and the implications of implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

It became apparent during the study that interactions between and among federal libraries are generally not as frequent or as effective as those between federal and non-federal libraries. If the resources of federal libraries are to be shared more effectively, than a more deliberate and planned approach is needed for making those resources more accessible. The federal community needs to rethink traditional and current practices, and to look for cooperative solutions and the provision of improved interactive and linked communication facilities.

The study therefore concludes with one overall recommendation: the development and establishment of a full service, multitype federal library network, based on a federal database comprised of the holdings of federal libraries, records of federal documents processed by the Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service, and other in-house files of federal libraries and information centers. That is, the proposed network would be based on existing resources and services, and would be important to federal and non-federal libraries alike in improving accessibility to federal library resources. It would make possible increased and improved services to the primary users of federal libraries and contribute significantly toward the development of greater efficiency of library operations.

The plan of action proposed indicates goals, purposes, objectives, tasks, and implementation suggestions which the federal library community can use as a guide. Responsibility for further action depends on the Federal Library Committee. It has the experience and expertise to provide the leadership in the development of a federal library and information services network. The initial action necessary is the development of more specific steps towards implementation of the recommendations.

I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

In the spring of 1980 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the Library of Congress (LC) agreed to a joint undertaking--a study of existing governmental library resources and services throughout the country. The purpose of the study was to determine ways to improve the coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and between federal and non-federal libraries to meet national, state and local needs. The Federal Library Committee (FLC) assumed the responsibility for overseeing the study and Alphonse F. Trezza, former Executive Director of NCLIS, agreed to serve as Director.

The NCLIS National Program Document, Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, calls for the planning, development, and implementation of a nationwide network for the purpose of providing equal opportunity of access to information. A major component of such a network is the community of federal libraries and information centers, which comprises extensive collections of materials distributed among 2,000 libraries and information centers across the country. The issue of the role of federal libraries and information centers in a nationwide network was addressed in a number of resolutions adopted by the delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (1979). The important contributions federal libraries and information centers could make was strongly emphasized. Both the need to avoid overlapping and duplication of collections and services as well as the need to remove barriers to access were identified. In their discussion of national information policy, the delegates at the White House Conference also stated that government agencies at all levels must work together to make information services available to the maximum extent possible.

The coordination of federal library resources and services, not only within the federal structure (as called for in the NCLIS National Program Document) but with the public-at-large at the local, state, and regional levels--is essential if a nationwide program is to be effective. In order to provide services to all segments of society and guarantee a right of access to publicly-held information for all citizens, effective coordination of the resources and services available through federal library and information centers is critical.

The long-range national goals as described in the National Commission's program document and expressed at the Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference are: (1) to achieve, through careful planning and coordination, the integration of federal libraries and information centers in the developing nationwide library and information network, and (2) to work toward ensuring, through cooperative activity, the sharing of resources and services of federal and non-federal libraries and information centers to meet the information and educational needs of the community. To work toward meeting these goals in the NCLIS/LC study the following objectives were set:

1. Study and assess the current interaction among federal libraries and information centers;

2. Identify and recommend approaches for the sharing of resources and services among federal libraries and non-federal libraries and information centers;

3. Review the development of multitype library and information networks in the public sector and in both the profit and not-for-profit private sectors as they relate to federal libraries and information centers;

4. Explore the relationships between federal libraries and information centers, and state and local libraries.

The study officially started July 7, 1980. Early activities included the organization of the office, a review of the study goals and objectives and the determination of the initial steps to be undertaken. At the suggestion of the Director, and with the concurrence of the FLC Executive Director, it was decided that an advisory committee consisting of FLC members representing the various types of federal libraries would be appropriate and helpful. A thirteen member advisory committee was established in November of 1980 (see inside back cover).

Study Methodology

A review of the Survey of Federal Libraries, Fiscal Year 1972 and the preliminary summary tables of the 1978 Survey determined that federal libraries in three of the ten federal regions would be studied through meetings and questionnaires. Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin), Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) and Region IX (Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii and Nevada) were selected. There are over 400 libraries in these three regions. Approximately half of them are military, but all types of libraries are represented--health, medical

technical, other special libraries, academic, school and general libraries.

Field trips to Indianapolis, Chicago, and Minneapolis were scheduled in September of 1980. Invitations were sent to the federal librarians in those areas and to the state librarians and state network directors. Fourteen federal libraries were represented in the Region V meetings in those states.

The meeting for Region VI was held in San Antonio, Texas, in October in conjunction with the Southwestern Library Association Biennial Conference. The association includes all the states in Region VI plus Arizona which is in Region IX. Federal librarians in the six states were invited.

A meeting for Region IX was held in San Francisco in November. Fourteen federal librarians and the state librarian from California participated in the discussions.

In addition to the meetings, questionnaires were sent to the federal libraries in the three regions soliciting information of a non-statistical nature. This provided another source of data for the study.

The Advisory Committee held its first meeting on November 20, 1980. The agenda included a review of the goals and objectives of the project, activity to date and a discussion of some of the initial problems identified during the field meetings. The Advisory Committee supported the Director's recommendation that the next phase of the project include visits with directors of the library and information services programs of major federal agencies in Washington. This would provide the opportunity for the Director to become more fully acquainted with the structure, current activities and plans of the various agencies. An understanding of the federal library program from the perspective of both Washington and the field would be essential to the development of meaningful recommendations.

During the months of December, January and February, the Director met nine federal agency directors of library and information services. Visits were planned with at least another dozen agencies. In mid-December he met with Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman, Executive Director of NCLIS, and in February with the staff of the Federal Library Committee/ Federal Library and Information Network (FLC/FEDLINK).

The second meeting of the Project Advisory Committee was held on February 24, 1981. The Project Director reported on his visits with federal library directors in the Washington, D.C., area. The balance of the visits to federal agencies had been completed. A total of thirty-one agencies was visited.

At the Advisory Committee meeting discussion focused on some of the problems and issues raised by and with agency library and information services directors.

There was also agreement that a follow-up letter to field libraries in Regions V, VI, and IX that had not responded to the initial solicitation was necessary if a sufficient number of returns were to be obtained. There had been a 25 percent return of questionnaires; as a result of the follow-up, the percentage of returns rose to 41 percent.

The third meeting of the Project Advisory Committee was held on May 28, 1981. Discussions centered on information contained in the materials sent to the Advisory Committee members the first part of May. These included reports on the field and agency visits and copies of all the questionnaires received. It was suggested that the responses from the questionnaires be included as general comments in the final report and that an inventory of successful cooperative activities be prepared.

The fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee was held August 18, 1981. The major item of discussion was the draft project report, primarily the data analysis, issues and conclusions. Suggestions for revision, clarification and organization of the report were offered.

The fifth and final meeting of the Advisory Committee was held November 10, 1981. The committee reviewed the near final draft of the report with special attention given to the conclusions and recommendations. The project director agreed to provide the Advisory Committee members with the opportunity to review the final draft of all six chapters. These were mailed during December, 1981 and January 1982. Comments and suggestions were accepted through the end of January and are reflected in the final manuscript.

Overview of Findings, Issues and Conclusions

The reports on the regional meetings were reviewed for identification of issues raised by those attending. The records of the visits to the agencies in the Washington area were studied for details of current programs and the relationships between parent agencies and field libraries. The questionnaires were analyzed for data on existing cooperative activities and for comments on problems as perceived by the librarians in the field.

Findings from both the field visits and the questionnaires indicate that federal libraries throughout the country tend to look to non-federal libraries at the local and state level for

cooperation and support for library and information services. One notable exception is in the case of medical libraries, where inter-agency cooperation locally is very strong. Federal libraries are prepared to share their collections and services with their non-federal library counterparts. In many states participation by federal libraries in existing statewide systems and networks is commonplace.

There appear to be no legal or regulatory barriers to prevent cooperation between federal and non-federal libraries. The degree of cooperation and the enthusiasm with which they participate depend largely upon the attitudes of the people involved. In the main, federal libraries are special libraries with important collections strong in their areas of specialization. They can usually satisfy the requirements of their primary clientele; however, there are times when the use of collections and services of other federal or non-federal libraries is necessary. Through their participation in networking, systems, or cooperatives at the local and state level, federal libraries make use of interlibrary borrowing and lending and cooperative reference and information services. Direct access by the public to federal libraries is provided through on-site use.

A variety of issues and problems were discussed in meetings with parent agencies. These included organization, budgeting, contracting, user services and relationships between the parent agency and their field libraries. In addition, consideration and possible implementation of the contracting out provisions of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76 was of concern, as were inconsistencies of interpretation of procurement regulations, the delay in the revision of personnel classification schedules 1410, 1411 and 1412, and the present level of use of automation as well as short-term plans for automating library operations.

Cooperation, resource sharing and document delivery between the federal libraries in the field and their parent agencies in Washington vary widely. With rare exceptions funding of the field library operation is not from the parent agency but from the local or regional federal office. The role and influence of the parent agency on the field library's program depends upon the support offered. For example, many field libraries participate in the Online Computer Library Center, Inc., (OCLC), formerly the Ohio College Library Center, through FLC. The charges for the OCLC service or the initial hardware costs are often paid for by the parent agency. Some agencies have developed a union list of periodicals, some offer centralized purchasing services, training, and consultant services. Some examples of the range of relationships and services between parent agencies and field libraries follow.

The Veterans Administration (VA) has its own network - VALNET (Veterans Administration Library Network). It offers the field libraries in the VA health care system union lists of journals, audiovisual materials, and monographs. This system also offers interlibrary loan, reference services, centralized cataloging, centralized procurement of periodicals, and consultant services.

Another example of a federal network is that provided by the U.S. Courts System Administrative Office in Washington. Each U.S. circuit court has a library that is basically funded by the Court System. It provides centralized purchasing, participates in the selection of the librarian, provides continuing consultant services, etc.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) uses a completely different structure. Their field libraries are almost completely independent but all fourteen participate in NALNET (NASA Library Network). Some of them are operated under contract--two examples are the Dryden Flight Research Center at Edwards AFB in California, and the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. NASA Headquarters does provide some services and coordination of others, such as issuing a union list of journals. The network also participates in the centralized updating and maintenance of a NASA-wide inventory of holdings in machine readable files accessible for search and retrieval on the NASA/RECON system.

Another example is the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Regional Document Delivery System. It includes 29 states grouped in 6 regions. The USDA also has a Western Forest Information Network (WESTFORNET) and a Southeastern Forest Information Network (SOUTHFORNET) which serve scientists and wildland managers in the western and southeastern states. Participation in the networks makes possible direct borrowing from selected libraries, computerized searches through the WESTFORNET and SOUTHFORNET offices and backup resources from the National Agricultural Library (NAL).

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Library and Information Services Division (LISD) includes, in addition to the Central facility, four information centers in the Washington area, two libraries in Florida, and one in Seattle, Washington. LISD has administrative responsibility for these eight centers and libraries. In addition it provides technical assistance and consultative services to five additional information resource facilities in the Washington area and to 30 other libraries located at centers, laboratories and regional headquarters throughout the United States. Approximately 40 percent of LISD service is provided to users outside NOAA. A microcomputer-based system is being developed

to support the network; in complement to OCLC and the information retrieval databases currently in use.

The Library and Information Division of the Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) provides general policy and procedural guidelines and technical and management assistance to the libraries of the 10 HUD regional and 39 area offices throughout the nation.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) library system consists of an Office of Library Systems and Services (OLSS) in Washington, 10 regional libraries and 18 laboratory and field libraries. OLSS provides technical direction and is responsible for the coordination of library automated data processing systems support.

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) has, of course, a number of online data bases such as MEDLINE, CATLINE, TOXLINE, RTECS, TDB, AVLINE, CANCERLIT, and CHEMLINE. In addition, its regional medical library program involving 11 regional libraries (with NLM functioning as one), more than 100 resource libraries and approximately 3,000 basic units (e.g., hospital libraries) is a regional network providing access to information in support of health services delivery, education and research. Network libraries share their resources through document delivery, bibliographic access to journals and monograph information, and cooperative acquisition and cataloging. Almost 2 million interlibrary loans are provided annually.

The range of relationships and services between parent agencies and federal libraries are summarized in Chart I. (See page 9).

Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is a central depository within the Department of Defense (DOD) for the interchange of defense related scientific and technical research information collections. These collections are related to proposed, current and completed projects. DTIC provides an online system, known as DROLS, to information on defense research, development, test and evaluation programs. The online system consists of a network of remote terminal stations connected to the computer equipment at DTIC. It provides immediate access to research data needed by DOD users. Included are over 1 million records containing bibliographic data related to technical reports of completed research.

Two agencies, Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), provide bibliographic and document delivery services to federal and non-federal libraries. GPO distributes government publications through its depository program and its sales program.

It now prepares and issues the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications from the bibliographic entries input into MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) through OCLC. Publications are offered in print, non-print,and microform formats.

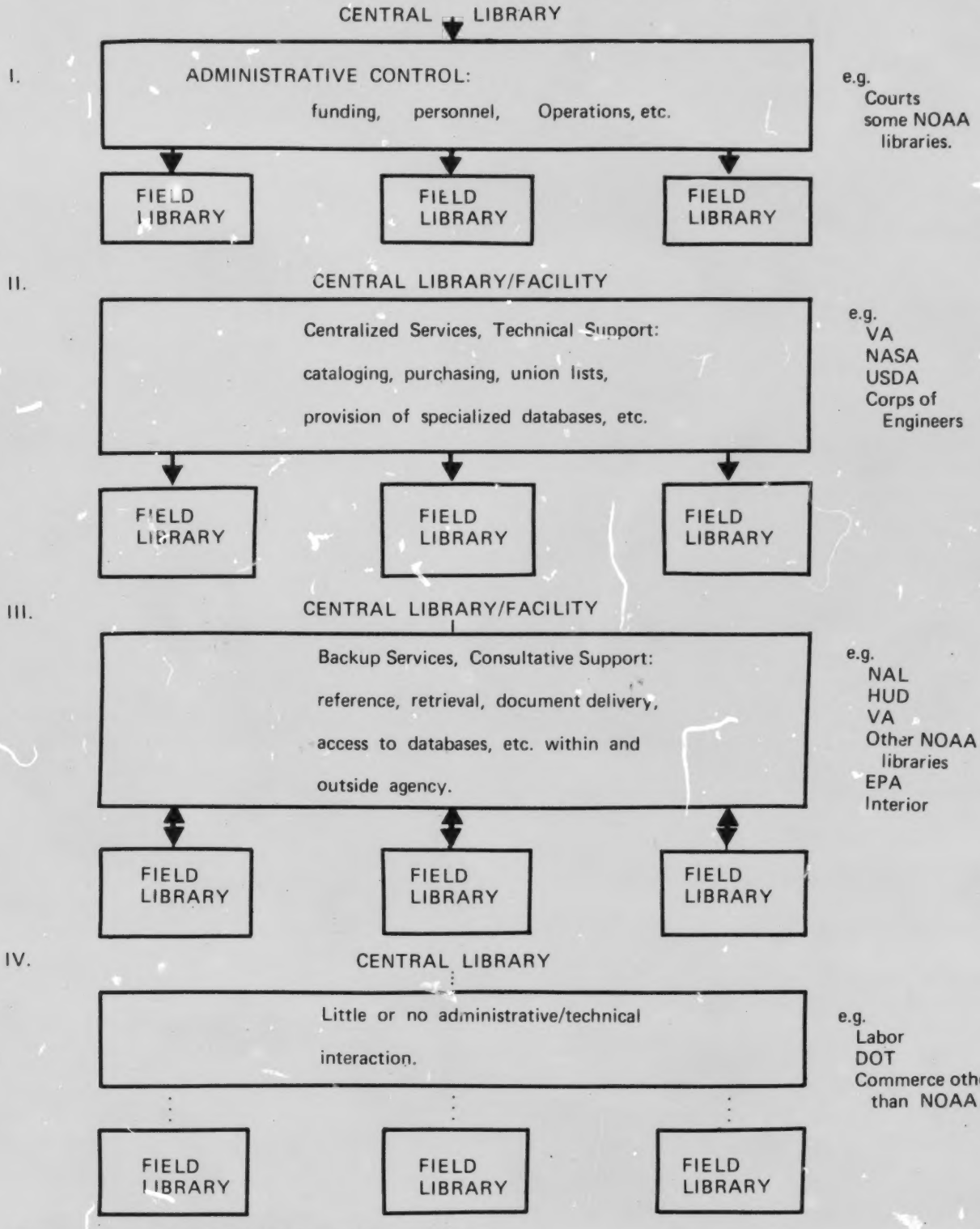
NTIS provides federal research and technical information in paper, film and machine-readable formats. NTIS is the central source for the public sale of U.S. Government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, as well as for foreign technical reports and other analyses prepared by national and local government agencies, their contractors, or grantees. It is the central source for federally-generated machine processable data files and manages the Federal Software Exchange Center for intragovernmental distribution. NTIS provides an online bibliographic database through contractual relationships with service organizations that maintain the database for public use.

FLC provides access to the Washington (State) Library Network (WLN) and the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) in addition to OCLC as noted above. FLC also provides for federal libraries access to various databases, including the NTIS database, through contractual arrangements with vendors of information retrieval services. The FLC staff provides training in the use of the above as required by its members and conducts workshops which address special problem areas such as the implementation of AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules). Their work with federal libraries throughout the United States gives the staff an opportunity to view problems of field libraries from a unique perspective.

Some of the problems facing federal libraries are peculiar to the federal establishment. These include the issues discussed above such as adherence to OMB circular A-76, which requires consideration of a cost study to determine the feasibility and cost effectiveness of contracting for library services either in part or totally; the complexity of government procurement regulations; the effects of the delay in the revision of federal personnel classification schedules; the lack of timeliness and quality in the Federal Personnel Register; the unique problems of budgeting and planning created by the field library's responsibility to the federal agency in its region; the field library's relationship with the parent agency in Washington; and the implications of the Paperwork Reduction Act which has as its aim the improvement of federal information management. In addition, federal libraries, especially those in the field, are generally inadequately funded and staffed. Funds available for books, serials, and database services are modest.

A growing problem for federal libraries, especially in the field, is the tendency for non-federal libraries to

PATTERNS OF INTERACTION AMONG FEDERAL LIBRARIES*



*Other than traditional interlibrary lending activity

charge fees for interlibrary loans. Federal libraries have difficulty paying or collecting fees for interlibrary borrowing and lending. Unless federal libraries are exempted from such charges or are a part of a state/regional system that covers costs, they will turn to other federal or governmental libraries. This will limit their resource sharing with non-federal libraries and restrict their ability to serve effectively the needs of their agency. Meeting the objective of providing access to collections for resource sharing by both federal and non-federal libraries will require a commitment, fiscal as well as philosophic, not only by federal libraries but by their parent agencies, the U.S. Congress, and the Administration.

This commitment to sharing resources is in the best interests of federal libraries which are mission oriented. No library, regardless of size or specialization, can be self sufficient. Resource sharing is essential if federal libraries are to fulfill their responsibilities to their agencies adequately and effectively. The ever increasing number of books, journals, reports, documents and information retrieval databases requires cooperation, coordination and sharing if access is to be assured. The prudent use of new technology for internal services and participating in network (FLC/FEDLINK) services such as shared cataloging, interlibrary loan, and the use of bibliographic databases provide cost savings, which is especially important with the tightening of federal budgets. Federal library managers must continue to undertake periodic reassessment of their services, performance and techniques especially in light of changes mandated by new administrations. These changes have been more extensive and more frequent in recent years. Resource sharing and cooperation provide continuity of services as well as more cost effective operation.

In this era of multitype library and information service networks and cooperatives at the local, state, and regional levels, it is essential that federal libraries be full partners in the sharing of resources and services and that they be meaningfully involved in the planning and development of these networks. As the federal librarians at the Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference stated, "...the people of the U.S. have the right to access to information produced or collected by the federal government at public expense..." The enormous federal investment in library and information services and other data collections now yield only a small part of their potential value to the public. Agencies should seek to assess latent and unmet information needs of citizens. In addition, federal librarians should participate in educational campaigns on the national, state, and local levels to increase public awareness and to promote the effective use of library and information resources and services.

The complexity of today's economic and business problems, the issues of growth and development and their effect on the environment, and the need for a strengthened defense posture all require that an informed public be capable of understanding the issues and making decisions. Central to the decision-making process, not only for those in positions of responsibility but also for those who vote for them (the public), is information effectively organized and efficiently disseminated: the role and responsibility of libraries in providing such information is paramount. What is needed at the federal level is a federal library and information services network that will coordinate federal library activity and interface with a national information and referral network designed to serve informational, educational and recreational needs at the local, state, regional and national levels.

II

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON FEDERAL LIBRARY ACTIVITY

The Survey of Federal Libraries, Fiscal Year 1978[1] provides basic data on federal library collections, services and expenditures. Federal libraries are located throughout the United States and in most areas of the world. They serve the Senate, House of Representatives, Courts of the Judicial Branch, the Office of the President, 11 civilian and 3 military departments and 43 other federal organizations including 42 independent agencies. A total of 2,141 libraries of all types and in all locations were identified for inclusion in the survey. Responses were received from 1,389 libraries. In addition, substantial data were supplied for another 491 libraries by parent agencies, headquarters libraries and system headquarters. As a result significant data are included in the survey for 1,880 libraries representing 88 percent of the survey universe. Unless otherwise noted, all statistical tables and information cited in this chapter and in the other parts of this report are taken from the 1978 survey.

Of special importance to this study are the statistics and information on federal library collections and services. This includes the number of volumes and titles, the number of service contacts including interlibrary lending and borrowing, expenditures, personnel, activities in the area of cooperation and the use of automation. Of the libraries participating in the survey, 1858 of them reported collection holdings in excess of 190,000,000 items, expenditures of over a half of a billion dollars and an estimated total of 60,000,000 individual service contacts. Circulation of materials was the primary type of service provided in federal libraries, comprising almost three-quarters of the estimated total service contacts (See Table I).

In the areas of expenditures and staff the Survey shows that 58 percent of total expenditures was for salaries and wages, with materials accounting for another 19 percent. A total of 20,526 full-time equivalent employees staff the 1858 reporting libraries. Of these less than one-third of the total employees were classified in the library series and about half of these were library professionals (1410 series).

The three national libraries reported more than two-fifths of total collection items and one-third of current periodical titles held, 37 percent of total expenditures, 27 percent of total staff and eight percent of estimated total service contacts. A summary of key data items for national libraries and libraries reporting individually is included in Table I.

TABLE I

Summary of Key Data Items for All Respondents, Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[2]

	National Libraries (n=3)		Libraries Reporting Individual Data (n=1414)		Libraries Reporting Aggregate Data (n=463)		Total (n=1,080)	
	Percent[a]	Amount	Percent[a]	Amount	Percent[a]	Amount	Percent[a]	Amount
Collections								
Total collection items	100	79,875,902	99[b]	107,018,490	100	3,249,406	99	190,143,798
Total current periodical titles	100	198,711	93	397,998	17	474	74	597,183
Services								
Circulation	100	2,887,391	82	33,065,301	83	6,292,119	82	42,144,891
All ILL transactions	100	327,901	74	961,046	14	5,388	56	1,294,335
Information transactions	100	1,430,260	89	11,200,858	83	173,576	88	12,804,694
Photocopies for patrons	100	198,276	46	3,377,548		n/a	47	3,575,824
Total Service Contacts	100	4,743,828	96	48,604,833	100	6,471,083	97	59,819,744
Automation								
Number of libraries reporting automation	67[d]	2	31	445	14[c]	63	27	510
Of technical services	67	2	24	338		n/a	18	340
Current	67	2	22	308			16	310
Under development	33	1	5	72			4	73
On-line data bases	67	2	21	299	14	63	19	364
Expenditures								
Total	100	$210,016,912	98	$174,918,514	83	$180,604,932	95	$565,540,358
Salaries and wages	100	101,593,000	94	94,914,087	83	125,881,730	91	322,388,817
Materials[f]	100	37,188,612	93	56,546,070	83	11,677,573	90	105,413,218
Automation	100	24,035,000	18	6,136,467		n/a	14	30,171,467
Employees								
Total	100	5,511	95	6,569	83	8,446	92	20,526
Percent female	100	54	95	74		n/a	71	65
Total in 1410 series	100	1,162	57	2,043		n/a	43	3,205
Percent female	100	53	57	73		n/a	43	66
Total GS 14 and above	100	447	4	84		n/a	3	531
Percent female	100	24	4	44		n/a	3	28

[a] Percent of libraries in category responding to item.
[b] Thirteen systems headquarters had no collections; another nine libraries did not report this data.
[c] Estimated data. [d] Only cost data reported for the Library of Congress.
[e] No information is available concerning automation in the 383 AV libraries.
[f] Includes binding and materials for other libraries.

Library Collections

The number of titles in print, microform and AV materials totalled 70,871,924, of which 58 percent were in print materials and 37 percent in microforms. Most of the microforms (83 percent), were for documents or reports. The distribution of titles by types of materials is shown in Table II:

TABLE II

Distribution of Titles by Types of Materials
Federal Library Survey, FY 1978[3]

Item	Print	Microform	Other	Total	Percent of all Titles	Percent of Titles Microforms
Bookstock	31,028,978	2,882,918		33,911,896	48	9
Periodicals	968,747	507,606		1,476,353	2	34
Looseleaf services	48,222			48,222	*	
Documents/reports	9,262,034	21,871,307		31,133,341	44	70
Not itemized		1,250,000[a]		1,250,000	2	100
AV materials			3,052,112	3,052,112	4	
Total	41,307,981	26,511,831				

* Less than 1 percent
a Includes periodicals and documents/reports

National libraries held more than two-fifths of the total items and less than 20 percent of the total titles. The science libraries hold one-quarter of all the titles. Current periodical subscriptions totalled 597,183 at the end of FY 1978. Of these more than one-third were held by National libraries. In FY 1978, 49,128 new periodical titles were added. Table III[4] shows a detailed breakdown by type of library and type of material. The definitions[5] of type of library used in the survey are:

National libraries - Government-wide responsibilities and missions, including concern for both national and international matters.

Presidential libraries - specialize in the official records, memorabilia, literature, and other materials of a specific former President of the United States.

Systems Headquarters - provide administrative and/or technical services to autonomous or semi-autonomous libraries. The headquarters may or may not operate service outlets of its own.

TABLE III

Titles in Federal Library Collections at End of FY 1978, by Type of Library

Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[4]

Type of Library	Total Titles Held	Bookstock Titles: Total Number	Bookstock Titles: Percent Microforms	Titles Periodicals & Looseleaf Services	Documents/Reports: Total Titles	Documents/Reports: Percent Microforms	Number Audio-Visual Titles	Current Periodical Titles Held
All Libraries	70,871,924	33,911,896	9	1,524,575	32,383,391	71	3,052,112[a]	597,183
National	13,159,033	8,722,371[b]	24	632,296	2,777,672	53	1,026,694[a]	198,711
Presidential	337,143	114,492	2	86,185	5,089	1	131,377	255
System Headquarters	3,472,552	1,071,957	4	85,359	2,292,546	97	22,690	41,096
Audio-Visual	533,078						533,078	
Special or Technical								
Science	18,097,631	5,400,401	2	172,842	12,433,883	89	90,505	73,092
Medical	994,379	483,211	*	84,626	408,400	66	18,142	41,362
Law	336,553	216,152	16	12,169	107,846	30	386	5,272
Special	12,046,956	3,082,236	2	110,672	8,807,774	59	246,274	76,840
General								
General	9,179,744	8,231,484	2	154,250	257,513	65	536,497	57,755
Patient	192,027	181,197		4,936	1,100		4,794	4,095
Penal	45,226	41,377		3,579	2		268	1,652
Educational								
Academic	5,993,144	3,480,115	13	32,813	2,422,532	85	67,684	25,557
School	493,359	356,663	*	5,873	23,558	98	107,265	3,150
Technical School	1,482,909	871,120	7	24,415	557,084	44	29,689	9,520
Multi-Type								
Medical-Patient	1,251,210	1,059,292	*	98,477	15,882	5	77,559	48,519
Other	3,256,780	609,828	*	15,883	2,471,859	17	159,210	10,307

[a] Includes all LC A-V holdings.
[b] Does not include book titles for NLM; data not available.
*Less than one percent

Audio-Visual (AV) libraries - support a variety of missions but are distinguished by collections consisting primarily of non-print materials.

Science libraries - collections devoted primarily to engineering and/or the sciences, except the health sciences.

Medical libraries - collections devoted primarily to medicine and the health sciences.

Law libraries - collections devoted primarily to legal materials.

Special libraries - support specific special or technical mission plans, but whose collections do not fall into any of the types noted above.

General (quasi-public) libraries - serve the general library needs of personnel assigned to a location or facility, e.g. base libraries.

Patient libraries - meet the general library needs of persons in federal hospitals.

Penal libraries - provide general materials and services to inmates of federal correctional institutions.

Academic libraries - serve the educational mission of federal colleges, universities, graduate, and post graduate schools, and of such non-degree granting programs as enable students to derive college credit for course offerings.

School (Elementary, Intermediate, and/or Secondary School) libraries - provide curriculum support to students and faculty at military dependent schools and schools at this level on Indian reservations.

Technical School (Training Center and/or Instructional School) libraries - support vocational and/or technical non-degree granting courses or training schools.

Medical-Patient libraries - serve hospitals and medical centers, providing both professional medical collections and services and patient general collections and services.

Other libraries - include administrative combinations of two or more types of libraries other than medical-patient.

Basic Library Services

The service units[6] reported in the Survey include:

Circulation of materials - the number of materials checked for outside use, except for the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine where figures represent materials checked out for use within the library.

Interlibrary transactions - include the lending and borrowing of materials both in the original and in photocopies. A substantial proportion of the materials which federal libraries lend or borrow in interlibrary loan is in the form of photocopies rather than original materials. At least 80-90 percent of the materials copied are periodical articles. This varies substantially by type of library; law libraries, for example, copy a higher proportion of materials other than periodical articles for loan.

Information transactions - reports requests made in person, by telephone or through correspondence. Included are reference transactions requiring professional skills in locating and supplying information, analyzing or interpreting literature, selecting or assembling materials and acting as a clearing-house; directional transactions requiring location answers only; and online reference transactions, which provide information via a terminal from a computerized data base.

Photocopies made for patrons - includes photocopying of materials in lieu of hand copying or circulation. These figures only include those photocopies made by the library staff for patrons. Photocopying for patrons shows a different pattern from photocopying for ILL (both lending and borrowing). Patrons request about an equal number of periodical and non-periodical materials.

All libraries did not provide data concerning levels of service in all categories. The numbers of individual service contacts reported, by category of service, are shown in Table IV Page 18.

Circulation was highest in general, patient and school libraries (66 to 84 percent). In national, academic, science, medical and other special libraries circulation represented between 56 and 59 percent of service contacts. (See Table V).

The ratio of interlibrary transactions to total service contacts varies from 2 percent for federal libraries overall to 9 percent for medical libraries. In general, the libraries located on military bases and in patient libraries in VA hospitals library transactions represented less than 1 percent of their service contacts; however, in special, medical, system (agency) headquarters, and national libraries inter-library transactions represent 3 to 8 percent of their service contacts. A check of interlibrary activity for FY 1981 for the LC, NLM, NAL and VA reveals a slight decrease for the first

two libraries and a modest increase for NAL and the VA medical and hospital libraries. The LC and the NLM accounted for 44 percent of all materials loaned. The NAL is a net lender for journals and reports. Information transactions made up more than one-fifth of total service contacts. The volume was highest in general, special, science and national libraries. General libraries reported the highest number of reference and directional transactions, science libraries the highest total volume of online reference services and national libraries accounted for about 20 percent of the reference transactions. (See Table VI, VII, VIII).

Photocopies for patrons made up an estimated six percent of all service contacts (see Table IV). There was a substantial level of activity by Presidential libraries providing, most frequently, manuscript pages. In addition to providing photocopies for library patrons 27 percent of federal libraries reported providing photocopies in lieu of original materials in interlibrary loan while 34 percent reported that they had received photocopies in ILL borrowing.

TABLE IV

Individual Service Contacts, by Category of Service
Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[7]

Type of Service	Percent of Respondents Reporting	Total Number of Service Contacts Reported FY 1978	Median Number of Service Contacts Reported
Direct Circulation	83	42,144,891	10,709
Interlibrary loan:	56	1,294,335	
:Items loaned		703,795	78
:Items borrowed		590,540	193
Information transactions:	88	12,804,694	
:Reference		7,070,996	1,716
:Directional		5,266,874	2,080
:Online reference		466,824	520
Photocopies made for Patrons (estimated)	35	3,575,824	
Total Service Contacts		59,819,744	

TABLE V

Percentage Distribution of Service Contacts, by Type of Library

Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[8]

Type of Library	Average Number of Service Contacts	Percent of All Service Contacts	Percent[a] of All Service Contacts				Ratio of Interlibrary Lending to Borrowing
			Circulation Transactions	Interlibrary Transactions	Information Transactions	Photocopy Transactions[b]	
All Libraries	32,868	100.0[a]	71	2	21	6	1 : 0.8
National	1,581,276	7.9	59	7	30	4	1 : 0.05
Presidential	44,820	0.4	1	*	16	83	1 : 0.4
System Headquarters	61,196	2.3	53	8	37	2	1 : 0.7
Audio-Visual	16,882	10.8	97	n/a	3	-	n/a
Special or Technical							
Science	31,384	9.2	52	3	28	17	1 : 1.5
Medical	20,279	2.9	53	9	29	9	1 : 1.6
Law	4,449	1.3	25	2	44	29	1 : 1.6
Special	21,058	11.2	49	2	32	17	1 : 1.3
General							
General	63,577	56.5	84	*	14	1	1 : 1.4
Patient	19,410	0.5	73	1	22	4	1 : 2.5
Penal	10,756	0.2	30	4	54	12	0 : 4,650
Educational							
Academic	91,936	3.7	52	2	42	4	1 : 0.7
School	16,971	1.5	66	*	29	5	1 : 8.6
Technical School	39,004	2.4	71	*	26	2	1 : 1.3
Multi-Type							
Medical-Patient	31,722	7.0	70	5	20	5	1 : 2.4
Other	46,086	2.3	65	1	30	4	1 : 2.3

*Less than 1 percent

[a]Percentages do not always total 100 because of rounding.

[b]Copies made for patrons only.

TABLE VI

Percentage Distribution of Service Contacts, by Governmental Organization

Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[9]

Governmental Organization	Average Number of Service Contacts	Percent of All Service Contacts	Percent[a] of All Service Contacts				Ratio of Interlibrary Lending to Borrowing
			Circulation Transactions	Interlibrary Transactions	Information Transactions	Photocopy Transactions	
All Libraries	32,868	100.0[a]	71	2	21	6	1 : 0.8
Judicial Branch	14,200	0.7	18	2	30	50	1 : 1.0
Legislative Branch	880,703	7.4	60	2	33	5	1 : 0.1
Executive Branch							
Civilian Departments							
Office of President	35,148	+	57	3	40	-	1 : 0
Agriculture	67,641	1.2	62	5	15	18	1 : 1.4
Commerce	20,515	1.5	25	4	66	5	1 : 0.8
Energy	34,582	0.7	35	3	58	4	1 : 1.3
HEW	49,595	2.7	37	16	31	15	1 : 0.2
HUD	14,884	0.2	52	2	37	9	1 : 2.6
Interior	7,956	2.2	44	5	41	10	1 : 0.8
Justice	2,593	0.4	24	6	62	8	1 : 4.0
Labor	96,604	0.2	80	3	17	-	1 : 0.4
State	13,229	0.4	41	2	50	7	1 : 2.6
Transportation	36,842	0.6	60	3	36	1	1 : 0.3
Treasury	22,182	0.1	35	4	60	1	1 : 0.9
Military Departments							
Defense	31,896	1.3	56	2	38	4	1 : 1.6
Air Force	36,273	21.2	86	*	13	1	1 : 0.8
Army	54,144	33.8	78	*	16	5	1 : 1.5
Navy	18,680	7.0	75	*	22	2	1 : 1.3
Independent Agencies							
EPA	14,824	0.5	32	11	50	7	1 : 1.9
Federal Reserve	63,765	0.2	78	3	18	*	1 : 0.5
GSA	38,614	0.5	14	1	22	62	1 : 0.9
ICA	22,947	5.9	58	*	19	23	1 : 1.7
NASA	69,827	1.2	56	2	37	5	1 : 2.0
Postal Service	23,756	0.1	76	1	21	2	1 : 1.9
Smithsonian	30,572	0.1	*	37	60	3	1 : 2.2
VA	30,133	7.9	69	6	21	4	1 : 2.1
Other	34,794	1.9	57	5	33	5	1 : 2.2

*Less than 1 percent. +Less than .1 percent.

[a]Percentages do not always total 100 because of rounding.

TABLE VII

Service Contacts[a] in Federal Libraries, by Type of Library
Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[10]

Type of Library	Number of Circulation Transactions	Number of Interlibrary Transactions			Number of Information Transactions in Typical Week			Estimated Annual Information Transactions	Estimated Number of Service Contacts[a] FY 1978
		Lending	Borrowing	Total	Reference	Directional	On-Line		
All Libraries	42,144,891	703,795	590,540	1,294,335	137,329	101,786	8,993	12,804,694	59,819,744
National	2,787,391[b]	311,871	16,030	327,901	26,186	200	1,119	1,430,260	4,743,828
Presidential	2,750	323	131	454	692	-	-	35,984	224,100
System Headquarters	711,509	67,857	45,956	113,813	4,792	4,337	407	495,872	1,346,310
Audio-Visual	6,292,119	n/a	n/a	-	3,338	n/a	n/a	173,576	6,465,695
Special or Technical									
Science	2,869,343	75,261	113,742	189,003	17,107	10,596	2,366	1,563,588	5,523,510
Medical	932,700	57,485	93,262	150,747	4,707	3,744	1,220	502,892	1,744,033
Law	190,261	7,026	11,517	18,543	3,495	2,830	168	337,636	765,204
Special	3,277,632	48,149	60,209	108,358	19,630	19,739	1,753	2,140,320	6,675,458
General									
General	18,254,342	44,964	61,093	106,057	26,803	33,727	223	3,158,948	21,806,907
Patient	227,092	751	1,851	2,602	536	781	10	69,004	310,554
Penal	35,165	-	4,650	4,650	575	650	-	63,700	117,295
Educational									
Academic	1,140,237	20,621	14,388	35,009	9,208	8,371	386	934,180	2,206,458
School	602,402	235	2,024	2,259	5,008	1,857	58	263,074	916,451
Technical School	1,002,241	1,946	2,579	4,525	3,436	3,545	40	365,092	1,404,150
Multi-Type									
Medical-Patient	2,917,871	62,100	151,155	213,255	7,728	7,709	1,053	857,480	4,187,246
Other	901,836	5,206	11,953	17,159	4,060	3,704	180	413,088	1,382,575

[a] Includes circulation, interlibrary lending and borrowing, estimated annual information transactions, and the estimated number of photocopies made for patrons annually. Information and photocopy transactions were reported for a typical week; annual projections are based on multiplication by 52, except for school libraries, where typical week figures are multiplied by 38. Since estimated photocopy data are based on analysis of substantially revised data, no breakdowns by type of library are provided here.

[b] Circulation for the Library of Congress and National Library of Medicine represents materials checked-out for in-library use.

TABLE VIII

Service Contacts[a] in Federal Libraries, by Governmental Organization
Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[11]

Governmental Organization	Number of Circulation Transactions	Number of Interlibrary Transactions			Number of Information Transactions in Typical Week			Estimated Annual Information Transactions	Estimated Number of Service Contacts FY 1978[a]
		Lending	Borrowing	Total	Reference	Directional	On-Line		
All Libraries	42,144,891	703,795	590,540	1,294,335	137,329	101,786	8,993	12,804,694	59,819,744
Judicial Branch	69,616	3,600	3,635	7,245	1,003	1,216	112	121,212	397,597
Legislative Branch	2,632,603	104,770	6,875	111,645	25,396	390	2,056	1,447,784	4,403,516
Executive Branch									
Civilian Departments									
Office of President	20,000	900	-	900	111	153	10	14,248	35,148
Agriculture	459,551	16,408	23,482	39,890	1,329	500	307	111,072	744,049
Commerce	229,791	22,213	18,289	40,502	6,389	4,584	398	591,292	902,665
Energy	143,232	4,781	6,394	11,175	1,801	2,579	282	242,424	414,979
HEW	608,997	232,300	37,580	269,880	5,110	3,911	818	511,628	1,636,621
HUD	77,011	703	1,814	2,517	681	385	7	55,796	148,844
Interior	575,164	40,756	32,236	72,992	7,617	4,419	214	545,678	1,320,654
Justice	60,000	2,822	11,392	14,214	1,283	1,633	35	153,452	248,882
Labor	77,526	1,984	870	2,854	193	102	17	16,224	96,604
State	21,345	1,337	3,505	4,842	1,406	743	15	112,528	224,888
Transportation	221,236	7,459	2,603	10,062	1,568	899	57	131,248	368,422
Treasury	23,337	1,380	1,218	2,598	511	250	7	39,936	66,547
Military Departments									
Defense	447,280	5,773	9,359	15,132	1,631	4,067	122	302,640	797,396
Air Force	10,880,446	33,374	27,290	60,664	16,671	14,093	559	1,623,196	12,695,502
Army	15,750,559	69,828	104,390	174,218	31,026	30,686	1,151	3,268,876	20,195,641
Navy	3,161,855	13,898	17,757	31,655	9,677	8,055	312	938,288	4,203,090
Independent Agencies									
EPA	95,479	11,759	22,219	33,978	1,405	1,297	121	146,796	296,481
Federal Reserve	99,876	2,360	1,270	3,630	391	60	-	23,452	127,530
GSA	44,439	1,874	1,714	3,588	1,030	282	1	68,276	308,911
ICA	2,037,064	3,000	5,160	8,160	3,727	9,222	20	674,388	3,510,844
NASA	390,902	4,782	9,414	14,196	3,722	391	880	259,636	698,274
Postal Service	54,035	273	529	802	211	75	7	15,236	71,269
Smithsonian	516	7,000	15,408	22,408	693	-	7	36,400	61,144
Veterans Administration	3,258,059	90,961	187,155	278,116	8,618	8,981	1,371	986,440	4,730,823
Other	634,971	17,500	38,972	56,472	4,129	2,813	107	366,548	1,113,423

[a] Includes circulation, interlibrary lending and borrowing, estimated annual information transactions, and the estimated number of photocopies made for patrons annually. Information and photocopy transactions were reported for a typical week; annual projections are based on multiplication by 52, except for school libraries, where typical week figures are multiplied by 38. Since estimated photocopy data are based on analysis of substantially revised data, no breakdowns by governmental organization are provided here.

In the Survey report the following cautionary statement is offered:

"Both information and photocopy transaction data are based on a special data collection during a typical week. Annual data are estimated by multiplying weekly data by 52, except for school libraries, where typical week figures were multiplied by 38 weeks. Unfortunately, photocopy data provided in the survey proved to be unreliable and inconsistent. In some cases data covered a period other than a typical week (e.g., monthly or annual data). In other cases, pages photocopied, rather than items photocopied, were supplied. Data were re-checked, and in some instances, requeried. The substantial level of error uncovered and data changed (about one-third of all reports) makes findings suggestive rather than definitive in nature, and the estimated data presented here merely suggests the relative volume of such activity."[12]

Other Library Services

Many federal libraries also provide a variety of other services, including coordination of group activities (principally from agency headquarters), serving as depositories and collecting agency federal documents, preparing bibliographies and providing other special products and services. The service least frequently offered is the translation of materials for users outside the agency. Approximately 75 percent of the libraries (n=1,417) responding to the survey provided individual data on these services, as shown in Table IX:

TABLE IX

Percentage of Libraries with Individual Data Providing Services
Federal Library Survey FY 1978[13]

Service	
Coordinate group activities	10
Serve as GPO depository	7
Serve as depository for agency	7

	For Users	
	Within Agency	Outside Agency
Prepare bibliographies	64	25
Provide selective dissemination of information	53	24
Provide professional consultation	52	29
Provide centralized procurement	43	4
Issue publications	37	20
Prepare abstracts	12	6
Prepare translations	6	2

Cooperative Arrangements

The success of a federal library and information services network depends, to a large extent, on the level and intensity of participation by federal libraries in cooperative arrangements that are mutually beneficial. The sharing of resources through interlibrary lending, shared reference services, the development of cooperative collection policies and procedures designed to curtail unnecessary duplication and the sharing of experiences and expertise all contribute toward the provision of a more cost-effective, service oriented federal library system.

Data collected in the 1978 survey indicated that "one-quarter of all federal library respondents reported that they participated in a network or other cooperative arrangement. (See Table X). Most of these arrangements are designed to improve the flow of materials between libraries (interlibrary loan), although cataloging data, technical processing services, centralized procurement, and bibliographic tools are also provided.

"Through FLC, a number of federal libraries have access to OCLC for cataloging data and locations of materials needed in interlibrary loan. Other resource sharing arrangements include the Regional Medical Library Network supported by the NLM, which channels borrowing for all medical libraries throughout the country, and agency resource sharing networks such as those in the USDA, EPA, NOAA and VA. Formal and informal inter-agency regional or topical networks also provide for resource sharing among libraries in a particular area or with a particular discipline of interest.

"Arrangements or networks may include only federal libraries within an agency, department, division, or region, or may include a wide variety of federal and non-federal libraries within a local jurisdiction, county, state, or region. Some libraries also have informal arrangements or contracts with research libraries (usually in academic institutions) for the supply of materials not held by the library, or with film or audio-visual materials centers for little used non-print materials."[14]

"Overall, 471 libraries reported membership in an average of 2.2 cooperative groups, although this would appear to be only a part of total federal library involvement in cooperative activities. Many libraries did not report their affiliations with organizational networks such as the VA's VALNET or USDA's ALIN (Agricultural Libraries Information Network)."[15]

"National, medical-patient, medical, and academic

TABLE 10

Percent of Libraries in Federal Agencies Reporting Cooperative Arrangements

Survey of Federal Libraries, FY 1978[16]

Governmental Organization	Percent of Libraries Reporting Arrangements	Number of Groups Reported	
		Total	Median
All Libraries	25	1,050	2
Judicial Branch	14	15	4
Legislative Branch	40	2	1
Executive Branch			
Civilian Departments			
Office of President	100	2	2
Agriculture	82	18	2
Commerce	37	49	3
Energy	17	3	2
HEW	60	47	2
HUD	18	4	2
Interior	21	93	1
Justice	5	8	2
Labor	50	1	1
State	12	3	2
Transportation	10	1	1
Treasury	50	3	2
Military Departments[a]			
Defense	28	13	1
Air Force	13	101	1
Army	25	184	1
Navy	15	90	2
Independent Agencies			
EPA	75	29	2
Federal Reserve	50	2	2
GSA	25	2	1
ICA			
NASA	70	10	1
Postal Service			
Smithsonian	33	1	1
VA	89	350	2
Other	28	19	1

[a]No data are available for A-V libraries.

libraries are the types of libraries most likely to have reported involvement in cooperative arrangements, with academic libraries reporting participation in the highest average number of groups (2.7). Law libraries, school libraries and special libraries are the types least likely to have reported organized cooperation with other libraries."[17]

Automation in Federal Libraries

Only 27 percent of all federal libraries reported the use of automation, either in the form of automated technical services or in the use of online databases. The National libraries accounted for about four-fifths (79.6 percent) of total expenditures for automated data processing, with special and technical libraries (11.2 percent of totals) and System Headquarters libraries (5.6 percent of totals) ranking second and third. Total automation expenditures for the 260 libraries reporting were $30,171,467: 35 percent or $10,619,467 was for 259 libraries and 65 percent or $19,552,000 was for the Library of Congress.

As might be expected, the use of automation was most prevalent for federal libraries in the Washington Metropolitan area - 47 percent of the libraries in the area reported 93 percent of the total automation expenditures.

Almost 61 percent of those libraries reporting some automation had on the average of 1.7 technical services systems already automated, while 14 percent reported that their acquisitions, serials control and circulation systems were being developed. Types of technical support systems currently automated and those under development are indicated in the following Tables.

TABLE XI

Types of Technical Support Systems Currently Automated
Federal Library Survey FY 1978[18]

Automated System	Percent of All Respondents Reporting (n=1,880)	Percent of Total Systems Reported (n=523)	Percent of Systems	
			In-House	Purchased
Acquisitions	1.8	6.5	62	38
Cataloging	13.5	48.6	16	84
Serials Control	1.6	6.3	73	27
Serials List	5.2	18.6	62	38
Circulation	2.1	7.6	83	17
Other	3.5	12.4	55	45
All Systems	16.3	100.0	41	59

TABLE XII

Percentage of Different Types of Systems Under Development
Federal Library Survey FY 1978[19]

Automated System	Percent of All Respondents Reporting (n=1,880)	Percent of Total Systems Reported (n=523)	Percent of Systems In-House	Pur
Acquisitions	1.1	16.8	50	50
Cataloging	1.5	24.4	24	76
Serials Control	1.1	16.8	70	30
Serials List	1.3	21.0	72	28
Circulation	0.8	12.6	60	40
Other	0.5	8.4	20	80
All Systems	3.9	100.0	50	50

The cataloging operation is the most frequently automated service, accounting for almost half of all currently automated technical support systems. Approximately 84 percent of automated cataloging systems are purchased (primarily OCLC), while 6 percent have been developed in-house. Among other types of automated systems, in-house development has accounted for 63 percent of those currently in use and 50 percent of those under development.

The use of online databases was reported by 71 percent of the libraries reporting any automated retrieval services. Data files available through commercial vendors comprised 96 percent of all data files used, except in National libraries which reported that more than half of the online data files were prepared in-house.

NOTES

1. Federal Library Committee. Survey of Federal Libraries, Fiscal Year 1978. Washington, DC.: Marcia Bellassai, Contractor, 1981. Unpublished.
2. Ibid., p. 18
3. Ibid., p. 41
4. Ibid., p. 57
5. Ibid., p. 2-3
6. Ibid., p. 61
7. Ibid., p. 62
8. Ibid., p. 74
9. Ibid., p. 73
10. Ibid., p. 71-72
11. Ibid., p. 69-70
12. Ibid., p. 62
13. Ibid., p. 65
14. Ibid., p. 79
15. Ibid., p. 79
16. Ibid., p. 81
17. Ibid., p. 80
18. Ibid., p. 84
19. Ibid., p. 84

III

DATA ANALYSIS

Data gathering and analysis for the study were derived from five sources:

1. Survey of Federal Libraries, Fiscal Year 1978
   A review and analysis of the data that impinge on this study are included in Chapter II.

2. Regional meetings
   Five meetings were held in three federal regions (V, VI, IX) selected for the study. A brief statement on these meetings is included in Chapter 1. A further review and analysis of the discussions held at those meetings is included in this chapter.

3. Washington area visits
   Thirty one agencies were visited. A brief review and analysis of these visits and a description of some of the cooperative services provided by these agencies are included in this chapter.

4. Questionnaire returns
   All of the federal libraries in the three regions visited received a questionnaire (see Appendix 1). Forty one percent of the libraries responded. An overall analysis of the responses received is given in the last portion of this chapter. A detailed inventory of the comments made by the respondents is included in Appendix 2.

5. Literature
   Many materials, reports, publications, manuals, policy statements, etc. were supplied by the various agencies. These, along with literature from other sources, were studied and served to confirm, clarify and supplement what was learned from the visits.

Regional Meetings

An analysis of the notes of the field visit meetings in the three regions studied confirms an initial assumption, i.e., federal libraries tend to be special libraries, with problems very similar to non-federal special libraries--staffing, budgetary, collection development, etc. The librarians are generally willing to cooperate. In the Midwest, for example,

opinions about the importance of federal library participation at the local/state level ranged from its being helpful in avoiding professional isolationism to its making possible more effective service to the clientele. Some of the areas of possible cooperation mentioned were participation in continuing education activities, sharing utilization of technology, resource sharing through participation in interlibrary loan, reciprocal borrowing, and holdings listings in union lists. These same areas were mentioned and/or discussed in the Southwest and Far West meetings.

In the three regions studied, it became clear that there are no legal or regulatory constraints at the local or state level on the participation of federal libraries in local/regional/state/multi-state networking. In Illinois, for example, many of the federal libraries are members of the regional multitype library systems. This was also true of some libraries in Indiana and Minnesota. Opportunities for formal participation were not possible in most of the other states in the three regions visited, as the states are still in the developmental stages of multitype library networking. All states, however, provided opportunities for participation in cooperative programs such as statewide interlibrary loan, reference and information services,and continuing education.

The State Librarians, State Network Directors and the regional service center (AMIGOS) in the fifteen states in the three federal regions studied all requested a list of federal libraries,indicating those involved in FLC/FEDLINK activities, i.e., OCLC, database services, etc. The State Librarians were very much interested in informing and involving federal librarians in their overall activity especially in the areas of resource sharing, reference and training. The one regional service center in the regions studied, AMIGOS Region VI, raised questions about closer coordination between the service centers and FLC/FEDLINK in the areas of cooperative cataloging (OCLC), database sharing and training.

The use of automation in the field libraries in all three regions was limited. Some used OCLC through FLC/FEDLINK, but many of the libraries were unaware of the various services offered through FLC/FEDLINK. In both the Southwest and the Far West, there was a suggestion that direct communication between FLC/FEDLINK and field libraries would be useful.

The sharing of resources, mainly through interlibrary loan, was heavily one-sided: field libraries are net borrowers. There are some exceptions, such as NASA's Ames Research Center in California. The amount of net borrowing for any one library for one year is generally below five or six hundred items. Field libraries tend to try local sources first, both federal and non-federal, and then the parent agency.

One reason that can be advanced for the net borrower pattern is that field libraries have highly specialized collections, limited in size and scope but strong in their area of specialization. In Illinois and Indiana, some field libraries were parts of state/regional systems and, therefore, agreeable to direct public use of their collections. Experience, however, showed little or no demand, probably due to the limitations and specialization described above. Exceptions to this experience were two research laboratories in the Midwest and the Far West--NASA's Ames Research Center and its relations with Stanford; the Department of Energy's Argonne Laboratory and its relations with the University of Chicago.

One topic of conversation in all three regions was OMB circular A-76 on contracting for services. It was one of more concern to those in the Midwest and the Southwest. Because of NASA's prior contracting experience and a sharing of that experience with federal librarians in California, there was less worry about A-76 in that region. In the Southwest discussions, and to some extent in the Far West, it was suggested that FLC provide assistance, such as acting as a clearinghouse for sample RFP's and developing some model RFP's or elements for RFP's. As might be expected, the level of concern was dependent on management's pressure relative to implementation of the contracting out provisions of A-76.

A second area of concern in the field was the problem of procurement. In the Far West emphasis was on inconsistency of interpretation of procurement rules and regulations between the national agency level and the field level. There are also great variations in agency interpretations--for example, in NASA contracts for three years or more are the rule; USDA says they must be for only one year. The feeling is that most local procurement officers are not as well versed in library problems and do not consider them important enough to seek help or exceptions. Military libraries spend time at their annual training sessions on procurement problems and seem to have more consistency in practice and interpretation. In many instances parent agencies can accomplish procurements for field libraries more effectively.

A third area mentioned was related to personnel problems. The lack of movement in the revision of the position classification series 1410, 1411, 1412 was considered a serious problem in both the Southwest and Far West meetings. In the latter area there was a desire to see final drafts for comment before adoption. The Federal Library Register came under attack in the Far West and to some extent in the Southwest. The computer match between position vacancies and available candidates is poor. The lists of candidates are out of date. Part of the problem is the procedure OPM has of opening and closing the lists and it is felt by many that the lists should remain open.

Washington Area Visits

Thirty-one parent agencies were visited. The variation in mission, size of collection, staff and depth and breadth of services provided are significant. At one end of the spectrum are the three National Libraries, of which one, NAL, supports USDA field libraries through a variety of services; the second, NLM, supports a national network through non-federal regional libraries; and the third, LC, provides not only tape subscription service of its machine readable cataloging (MARC) for the nation, and a highly specialized research service for Congress, but also a National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped which coordinates services of 160 regional and subregional libraries throughout the country. In addition, LC serves as the basic resource support service for federal libraries. The extent of the reliance by federal libraries on the collections of the Library of Congress is most evident by the fact that a dozen major federal agencies assign full-time staff to search the collections daily for interlibrary borrowing.

Most of the other federal libraries in Washington have field libraries but here too the extent and level of responsibility varies greatly. The U.S. Court system has a headquarters library in each of its twelve circuits with 47 branches (60 planned for 1982) throughout the nation. Funds are provided centrally for salaries, materials, database services, rental, furniture and equipment. The Departments of Labor and Transportation, on the other hand, have no direct responsibility for other libraries in those departments, for example, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Coast Guard. Other agencies such as Corps of Engineers, EPA, HUD, Interior, NOAA and VA provide services such as access to OCLC and to information retrieval databases, union lists, training, consultative services, and some central purchasing.

All federal libraries--parent agency and field--participate in some cooperative programs and activities. These cooperative involvements are with both federal and non-federal libraries and at national, state and local levels. The major resource sharing service is interlibrary loan. As indicated earlier, federal libraries in the Washington area rely heavily on LC. Federal medical and health libraries throughout the country participate in NLM's Regional Medical Library Network.

The Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service provide bibliographic and document delivery service to federal and non-federal libraries. GPO provides information on approximately 30,000 government publications per year through its input into OCLC and the publication of the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications. NTIS makes its information available as an

online database accessible through Lockheed and through its publication Government Reports Announcements and Index (GR&I).

Some additional examples of specific parent agency programs and services to their field installations and clients follow.

NASA Headquarters provides some coordination of services. The network, as described earlier, maintains a NASA-wide inventory of holdings in machine readable files accessible for search and retrieval via NASA/RECON, providing multiple access to a computerized database of books, technical documents, reports and journal citations. Services include current awareness lists, catalog cards, union findings lists,and book and journal lists. The data bank includes bibliographic records for post-1968 books and journals held by the various NASA libraries, together with the MARC records of selected classes in the area of scientific and technical books procured by LC. NASA plans call for accessing OCLC for shared cataloging and ILL.

The NASA information system is accessed by some 21 government libraries and over 60 contractors in addition to NASA installations. The contractor-operated NASA scientific and Technical Information Facility maintains the system and also produces continuing bibliographies and Scientific and Technical Aerospace Report (STAR), one of two NASA abstracting and indexing journals. The other journal is International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA), issued under contract with the Technical Information Service of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in New York. Both facilities make initial distribution of microfiche to the NASA and contractor libraries.

To promote technology transfer, NASA operates a network of dissemination centers whose job is to provide information retrieval services and technical assistance to industrial and government clients. The network's principal resource is the data bank described above, a vast storehouse of accumulated technical knowledge, computerized for ready retrieval. Almost two million documents are contained in the NASA data bank, which includes reports covering every field of aerospace-related activity plus the continually updated contents of 15,000 scientific and technical journals.

USDA's WESTFORNET, mentioned earlier, includes four service centers; they are located in Berkeley, Fort Collins, Ogden and Seattle. SOUTHFORNET was established in 1980 to serve the Forest Service in Southeastern U.S. These networks provide document delivery, a literature alerting service, reference services including a hot-line for statistics or specific facts, as well as information on research specialists who can provide assistance.

The USDA Regional Document Delivery System, in conjunction with land grant college libraries, receives 50,000 requests with a 75 percent (37,131) fill rate in the field. Approximately 95 percent of the requests are filled by photocopies. The system is supported by USDA at a level of $170,000 a year (FY 1981). About 25 percent of the requests are referred to NAL in Washington for completion.

USDA has a number of information services such as AGRICOLA (Agricultural Online Access), consisting of a family of databases that include indexes to worldwide journals and monographic literature and U.S. government reports on general agriculture, food and nutrition, agricultural economics and many related scientific and sociological subject fields; and AGRISTARS (Agricultural Resource Inventory through Aerospace Remote Sensing).

An example of cooperation between federal and non-federal libraries is the longstanding work between NAL and the land-grant colleges and universities. In addition to document delivery, there are shared cost or grant programs concerned with archival filming, introduction of online search services and publication support. In 1978 the Black land-grant college libraries and Tuskegee Institute organized into an 1890 Land Grant Library Director's Association. Its primary purposes are to promote cooperation between the member land-grant college and university libraries, to assist the agricultural directors and research staff of the land-grant institutions, and to maintain high standards of operation.

The Department of Energy Technical Information Center (TIC) is the central point for collecting, processing and disseminating energy-related scientific and technical information. Located in Oak Ridge Tennessee, TIC has created and maintains on a current basis the world's largest and most comprehensive bibliographic databases on energy. Covering all scientific and technical energy areas, the databases include more than 1,200,000 items and serve the needs of the Department of Energy (DOE) for current and retrospective information.

The DOE databases can be assessed by the DOE/RECON system, an interactive online retrieval system operated for DOE by Union Carbide Nuclear Division at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The RECON system consists of 40 dedicated terminals on three telephone circuits, east coast, west coast, and local. In addition, there are approximately 180 dial-up terminals accessing the RECON system. The system permits users to carry on a dialog with the computer, allowing them to browse through large databases.

One of the primary objectives of TIC is to ensure that

DOE-sponsored research is reported promptly and that reports are distributed within DOE and to its contractors and, when suitable, made available to the general public. Copies of all DOE reports issued come to TIC to be printed, distributed, cataloged, abstracted, and indexed, added to the TIC bibliographic databases, made available for public purchases, and announced in TIC abstracting and indexing journals.

NOAA is responsible for providing a national environmental database through the Environemental Data and Information Service (EDIS). EDIS acquires, manages, and disseminates global environmental data and information in the atmospheric, marine, solid earth, solar-terrestrial, and related sciences. It provides products and services to meet the needs of users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science and engineering, the general public, and federal, state and local governments. The products and services are used as a basis for decisions concerning the national economy, natio al defense, the productivity of American industry, energy development and distribution, world food supplies, public health, safety, and welfare, the development and preservation of natural resources, and the understanding and effective use of the environment.

The National Library of Medicine online databases and its regional medical library program were described in Chapter I. The NLM online services network has 1,243 online centers in the U.S. as well as centers in 12 foreign countries. MEDLARS contains references to journal articles and books in the health sciences published after 1965. Most of these are available through Index Medicus or in other provided NLM indexes and bibliographies. There are a number of online databases available through the online network. MEDLINE is the largest and most frequently used. NLM is nearing completion of its project to convert the entire shelf list to machine-readable form and to make the entire NLM catalog, back to 1801, accessible online.

Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), the central depository within DOD for the interchange of scientific and technical research information collections, jointly funds and administers defense information analysis centers (IAC). There are 20: 9 are contractor-operated and are administratively managed and funded by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the Defense Technical Information Center, and all others are managed by other DOD activities. A tenth contractor-operated center is anticipated--Manufacturing Technology Information Analysis Center (MTIAC).

These centers receive technical management from DOD laboratories and agencies with leading competence in the field of science and technology within which the particular centers function. Technical expertise is provided by practicing

scientists and engineers associated with the research and development facility.

IAC's are basically similar in operation but dissimilar in subject matter. Each center collects, reviews, analyzes, appraises, summarizes and stores available information on subjects of highly specialized technical areas of concern. The collections are computerized and synthesized and include the most current international research information.

The centers offer a variety of services and products such as abstracts and indexes, technical inquiry services, bibliographic inquiry services, scientific and engineering reference works, state-of-the-art reports, critical reviews and technology assessments, current awareness, special studies/tasks, technical conference/interagency committee organization and administration.

Access to the IAC research information services and products is available to DOD, other government organizations, government contractors and grantees, and within security and priority limitations, to the private sector.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, PL 96-511

In the view of some federal information managers the Paperwork Reduction Act is providing an impetus for better agency management information systems and organization. The Act provides guidelines and permits the use of a variety of approaches and solutions.

The Department of the Army is using a "life cycle management concept" which calls for a six-step method for controlling information: requirements definition, programing (what to do and how to do it), data collection and update, processing, use, and final disposition.

The Department of Interior is developing a departmental data resources directory to comply with the Act's requirement for a federal information locator system. Evaluation, long-range planning, better use of information resources and integration of the information process are areas of focus by Interior.

At the Department of Commerce an executive directorate for information resources management has been created. Plans call for an operationally-oriented, (not just policy-oriented) approach. They will manage functions and offer services to a number of bureaus in the Department. They expect to operate more efficiently because of the economics-of-scale and they anticipate providing centrally, specific functions and services common to all or a number of bureaus.

Federal Library Committee

Since 1965 the FLC has concentrated on ways to achieve better utilization of federal resources and facilities. Forty federal agencies comprise the Committee which has served effectively not only as a forum for the communication of information among federal libraries and their users, but as the coordinator and catalyst for the planning, development and operation of federal libraries, and reviewing priorities, policies and technological innovation in library practices.

In 1973 a group of librarians in the District of Columbia area, under the leadership of Dr. Russell Shank (then of Smithsonian Institution), Margrett Zenich of the Army Corps of Engineers, Mary Shaffer of the Army Library, Mary Huffer of the Department of Interior, Madeline Henderson of the National Bureau of Standards, and Kurt Cylke, then Executive Secretary of FLC, organized a Federal Library Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC). It originally started as a one-year experiment in cooperative cataloging with OCLC, but by early 1976 nearly 50 federal libraries were participating. The experiment was such an outstanding success that it resulted in the formation of the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK).

The expansion of services and growth in membership in FLC/FEDLINK attests to both the need and the dedication of federal librarians for better service through cooperation and coordination. In addition to online cataloging through OCLC, federal libraries can interface with RLIN and WLN when desirable and appropriate. FLC/FEDLINK members have access to online reference and retrieval services such as Lockheed's DIALOG Information Service, Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Mead Data Central's LEXIS and NEXIS, New York Times INFO Bank, System Development Corporation's ORBIT, West Publishing Co.'s WESTLAW, Dow Jones News/Retrieval, Legislator Inc's LEGI-SLATE, and Participation Systems, Inc', POLITECHS/EIES.

Some other important examples of cooperation initiated by FLC are the coordination between the Government Printing Office and OCLC for cataloging and generating the records for producing the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, the development of a MARC technical report format and an online union list of serial publications (USERLINE) by three agencies-National Agricultural Library, Environmental Protection Agency and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Today over 365 federal libraries participate in the many services available to them through FLC/FEDLINK membership.

Questionnaires

The questionnaires were analyzed and data compiled under

a number of headings indicative of the information provided: resource sharing through interlibrary loan, reference services, and participation in union lists; problems raised by cooperative activities; and types of assurances, legislation, or regulations considered desirable by the respondents.

The data for Region V respondents show:

o Resource Sharing

In this region there are many library cooperatives, at the local level, and as regional, statewide, and multi-state arrangements. About one-third of the respondents participate in local cooperatives, one-third in area (within-the-state) systems, one-fourth in statewide cooperatives, and one-fourth in multi-state systems. Libraries in the medical/health sciences category participate in cooperative activities more than those in other subject areas. The main uses for cooperative arrangements by all libraries are interlibrary loan and reference services. (The specific cooperative systems are listed in Appendix 2.)

More than half of the libraries responding to the questionnaire described cooperative arrangements with national organizations, including parent agencies, particularly for ILL services; another one-third reported arrangements with national organizations for other services such as shared cataloging, information retrieval, document delivery, etc.

o Problems

More than half the respondents reported no problems with cooperative activities; rather, they spoke of improved service to clientele and borrowing more than they lent. Of the twelve respondents who did describe problems, a major complaint had to do with increased workloads on small staffs. Another concern was that libraries in cooperative systems tend to access and borrow from the collections of free lenders; as more large libraries make service charges, the resources of smaller libraries will be more in demand.

o Comments, Suggestions, Requests

The respondents asked for such assurances from their parent organizations and the FLC as support for and interest in the field libraries, the establishment of field libraries coordinators or liaison officers, and realistic guidelines for funding and staffing levels. In addition, respondents asked for support for online cataloging and database searching, encouragement to enter into cooperative agreements, increase in resource sharing from larger libraries, and guidelines to help local consortia develop self sufficiency and more equitable

sharing of the ILL burden. Some specific assurances requested include that federal librarians "not be contracted out of existence," that DTIC searches, with agency support, continue, and that VA update its union lists of serials.

In the area of legislation, funding, or regulations that the respondents would like to see developed, a wide range of suggestions were offered: funding to establish a federal information network, legislation to establish a national periodicals center or clearinghouse for hard-to-secure publications, funding for development of union lists and for information retrieval equipment for small libraries. More specific requests were for library classification standards (probably for personnel and funding levels) "to conform to true state of affairs in field libraries", and change in federal regulations so libraries can purchase "peculiar" library furniture and equipment directly.

The questionnaire provided for additional comments, which perhaps one-fourth of the respondents offered. These included the suggestion that the FLC establish a program for training and implementation of automation for field libraries, or provide someone to contact for comparative information or advice on available databases, etc. Another librarian noted that although federal libraries have a responsibility to provide services to all citizens, requests for service are "becoming greater than the staff time available...."

The data for Region VI respondents show:

o Resource Sharing

There seemed to be fewer cooperatives in the Southwest and therefore fewer opportunities for federal libraries to participate in such arrangements. Only about one-sixth of the responding libraries belong to local cooperatives, one-tenth in area (within-a-state) systems, one-eighth in statewide and one-fourth in multistate systems. Again, medical/health sciences libraries are most active in these cooperatives, and the primary uses are for resource sharing through ILL and the provision of reference services.

Percentages for national cooperative arrangements are similar to those for Region V. More than one-half of the responding libraries have cooperative arrangements with parent agencies or other national organizations, principally for ILL, and about one-third participate in other national organizations, e.g., FLC/FEDLINK, OCLC.

o Problems

Again, about a half of the respondents reported no

problems with the cooperative arrangements in which they participated, citing benefits to agency patrons resulting from such activities. But the other half of respondents expressed concern about increasing workloads, lending of materials needed for local patrons, and the question of charges by other (private) organizations. One library reported that the loss of books is a problem.

- Comments, Suggestions, Requests

More communication from the FLC would be helpful, said one respondent, and another requested FLC action to plan and implement "key policies." More explicitly, respondents sought assurance that the value of cooperation among libraries of all types will be recognized, and that libraries will be given support "regardless of budget and personnel cuts." A more concrete request asked for access by telephone to a central location that would provide computer search for reference questions and for aid in locating materials (which may be considered similar to the request for a federal information network expressed in Region V). Another specific plea was for assurance that collections will not be "lost" in the event a facility closes and materials must be transferred; those who integrate such a collection must be supported also.

Legislation, funding, or regulations suggested by respondents include provision of increased funding; e.g., funds independent of formula funding for Bureau of Indian Affairs libraries would be beneficial in disseminating knowledge to both children and adults, one respondent said. Another pointed out that basic funding of staff should be maintained outside the facility budget so that, in spite of fluctuations in the latter, the collection (often unduplicated and irreplaceable) will be maintained. Funding to support networking requirements and for sharing tools such as databases and union lists was also requested. One respondent believes that when the non-federal public starts using federal libraries, some accountability system must be established. Several medical/health sciences libraries asked for more finding for NLM Regional Libraries so that the basic unit libraries do not have to be charged for services--"it's not a fair situation," according to one librarian. Another request was for standardization of information for cataloging of audio-visuals.

Of those respondents who offered comments, several spoke to the need for union lists for serials, periodicals, continuations, and monographs. Others commented on the ideal of making federal library resources available to the public--more funding is needed but security aspects can prevent such access.

The data for Region IX respondents show:

o Resource Sharing

As was true in Region VI, there do not seem to be as many opportunities in this region for cooperative arrangements as was found in Region V. Many respondents note informal arrangements with federal and especially non-federal local libraries, but only one-fifth participate in local cooperatives and one-fifth in area (within-a-state) arrangements. The percentage was one-sixth of respondents participating in statewide systems and still fewer, about one-tenth, in regional (multi-state) cooperatives; interlibrary loan and reference services were the principal benefits derived. One library, however, reported donating "duplicate, unneeded, surplus publications/documents" to other libraries via cooperative systems at local, state, and regional levels.

The percentages reporting cooperative arrangements at the national level were similar to those found in Regions V and VI: about one-half described ILL arrangements with parent agencies and other national organizations, and about one-fourth interact with those national organizations for serials lists, information retrieval, shared cataloging, etc.

o Problems

More than one-half of the respondents to the question about problems reported none; the rest were mainly concerned about effects on staff, in particular increased workloads on already small staffs. One librarian reported too much time required in reports, surveys, etc., required by the cooperative systems; another noted that each ILL request filled for another library takes away "from the very limited staff time available to us." However, still another librarian said that duties have been shifted and increased "free" short-time help acquired for the library to meet the increased workloads. Several respondents expressed concern with the impact of being free lenders, and therefore being used more as larger and non-federal libraries charge for ILL services.

o Comments, Suggestions, Requests

Perhaps because there were more respondents from Region IX (89) than from Region V (39) or VI (64) and because the Region covers a vast area (responses came from Hawaii and Guam, for example), there were many and varied answers to the questions about assurances desired, legislation/regulations needed, and additional comments proffered. They ranged from the request for assurance that the library will retain autonomy to participate only as much as it determines is beneficial, to

the suggestion that FLC secure the participation of representative field libraries during the planning stage of any proposed federal library network. There were pleas for continued support for field libraries and for training in new technologies. The FLC was urged to publicize its function and services to field libraries.

As for legislation and regulations, the answers were wide-ranging again, and included requests for improved procurement procedures and personnel standards. A couple of libraries asked for special low postal rates for libraries and special expediting of library materials to overseas libraries. One librarian requested that libraries not be treated like clerical operations but be given recruiting, purchasing authority, and contract freedoms as university libraries. Several respondents asked for some sort of mechanism for recovering the costs of services to other libraries and, especially, the costs of ILL from Regional Medical Libraries in the national system.

The comments included one that it would be helpful to have an interlocking computerized information retrieval system for government databases. Two respondents asked to be told what will become of the data collected in this survey; another respondent commended the effort to further cooperative efforts between federal and non-federal libraries.

TABLE XIII

Federal Libraries Identified and Responding by Region
Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project Questionnaire

	Number of Libraries surveyed	Number of Respondents Responding	Percentage of Respondents Responding
REGION V	111	39	35.1
REGION VI	154	64	41.6
REGION IX	208	89	42.8
Total	473	192	40.6

TABLE XIV

Federal Libraries Participating in Cooperatives by Region
Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project Questionnaire

	LOCAL	AREA	STATE	MULTI-STATE
REGION V	16	16	12	12
REGION VI	11	5	5	17
REGION IX	15	19	14	17

TABLE XV

Number and Percentage of Libraries by Type, Region V
Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project Questionnaire

Type of Library	Number of Libraries	Number Responding by Type	Percentage by Type of Library	Percentage of Libraries Responding by Type
Academic	3	1	2.7	33.3
Engineering and Science	17	6	15.3	35.3
Health & Medicine	26	14	23.4	53.5
Law	7	2	6.3	28.6
Special (All others)	32	10	28.8	31.3
General (excluding hospital)	18	5	16.2	27.8
Federal Information Center	2	1	1.8	50.0
	105	39		

TABLE XVI

Number and Percentage of Libraries by Type, Region VI
Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project Questionnaire

Type of Library	Number of Libraries	Number Responding by Type	Percentage by Type of Library	Percentage of Libraries Responding by Type
Academic	3	1	1.9	33.3
Elementary, intermediate or secondary school	3	1	1.9	33.3
Training Center/Technical school	11	3	7.1	27.3
Engineering & Science	18	6	11.7	33.3
Health & Medicine	32	20	20.8	62.5
Law	12	6	7.8	50.0
Special (All others)	31	19	20.1	61.3
General (excluding hospital)	40	7	26.0	17.5
Presidential	1	1	0.6	100.0
	151	64		

TABLE XVII

Number and Percentage of Libraries by Type, Region IX
Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project Questionnaire

Type of Library	Number of Libraries	Number Responding by Type	Percentage by Type of Library	Percentage of Libraries Responding by Type
Academic	2	2	1.0	100.0
Elementary, intermediate or secondary school	3	1	1.4	33.3
Training Center/ Technical School	5	3	2.4	60.0
Engineering & Science	23	7	11.1	30.4
Health & Medicine	27	18	13.0	66.7
Law	13	4	6.3	30.8
Special (All others)	61	29	29.3	47.5
General (excluding hospital)	72	25	34.6	34.7
	206	89		

IV

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

It has become apparent throughout the study that federal libraries both in the field and in Washington, in considering their relations with each other and with non-federal libraries and their roles in emerging nationwide networks, are concerned with both external cooperative arrangements and internal operational problems. In the first instance, the major areas of concern are resource sharing, shared processing, the use of automation in other library functions such as acquisitions, serials and circulation, and collection development. In the case of internal operations, some of the problems include procurement, contracting out, personnel, and training.

Resource Sharing

Major services necessary for meaningful resource sharing are interlibrary lending, reciprocal borrowing, reference and information services including the use of databases, and participating in union list development. Federal library experiences with cooperative activities in these areas point to some of the issues facing the community in considering its role in today's environment and future developments.

Interlibrary lending is a major element of resource sharing. A review of the extent of interlibrary lending activity by federal libraries, their overall patron circulation and the size of their collections provide the opportunity for speculation on the impact and importance of interlibrary lending. The issue is, of course, a complex one and requires more than an analysis of statistics. The problems of out-of-print, lost, misplaced or difficult to locate materials, problems of timeliness and a comparison of acquiring, processing and storage costs to ILL costs must be considered. The data indicate that with some exceptions--in the medical/health areas and in aerospace (NASA Laboratories)--federal libraries are net borrowers and largely dependent, in the field, on non-federal libraries. In Washington the federal agencies are heavily dependent on the Library of Congress. (Approximately one dozen agencies assign staff on a full-time basis to work in the Library of Congress searching for the items needed and then arranging through interlibrary loan to borrow them.) ILL is the cooperative service most used and offered by federal libraries.

The increasing tendency of non-federal libraries to charge fees for interlibrary loan is creating a problem for most federal libraries. In those states where state funds support resource sharing, federal library members of the

statewide network receive ILL services at no cost, as do non-federal library members.

The 1978 Federal Library Survey reveals that total interlibrary activity, both lending and borrowing, in originals and photocopying, amounts to 1,294,335, representing 2 percent of the total federal library circulation of 42,144,891. (See Table IV, page 18). This seems to indicate a degree of self-sufficiency, highly specialized collections, and a highly specialized clientele utilizing resources in a limited area of knowledge. Federal libraries are mainly special purpose libraries, i.e., science, health, medicine, technology, etc.,; they tend to have highly specialized and limited collections (73 percent have less than 30,000 items and 90 percent less than 100,000; the median size is 13,500). For the period July 1980 - June 1981, the OCLC-ILL subsystem showed a total of 940,691 requests nationwide,with FLC/FEDLINK requesting 40,480 items. This later figure represents 6.5 percent of the total number of items borrowed by federal libraries in 1978. The figures indicate the high level of federal library ILL from the Washington area federal libraries and major science, technical and medical collections in the field. (See Chapter II, pages 21,22). It would appear from these statistics that resource sharing through ILL between federal and non-federal libraries is modest and as was stated in the Federal Libraries and Information Science Pre-White House Conference, "...now yield only a small part of their potential value to the public " (See Appendix 6). Until there is a better knowledge of the contents of federal library collections, as through coordinated databases and union lists, little increased use of federal library collections is likely.

Only 35 percent of all libraries reported photocopying materials for their patrons, usually in lieu of circulation; such photocopies made up only 6 percent of total service contacts reported. Presidential libraries provided the largest average number of photocopies for patrons (mainly letters and manuscripts); in academic libraries, having the second highest average for copying, periodical items accounted for 80-90 percent of total photocopies made for patrons. In addition to photocopies made for patrons, photocopies are also used in lieu of original materials in interlibrary loan. Thirty-six percent of the libraries providing individual data supplies photocopies for interlibrary loan, while more than 34 percent of these libraries received photocopies in lieu of the loan of the original material. Periodical items were most frequently copied for interlibrary exchanges, although other items were copied more frequently for library patrons.

For federal libraries, reciprocal borrowing, i.e., direct circulation, is the most difficult service to offer, mainly because of space limitations and the small size of staff.

Most libraries responding to the question of policies for making resources and services available to the public noted that the library is open to the public but borrowing is restricted: only to federal employees, only to base personnel, only to those referred by other federal libraries, etc. Some means for insuring equitable sharing of the burdens of reciprocal borrowing were suggested and need to be studied.

In the area of reference and information services, queries received by all federal libraries were in excess of 10 million, traditional and online reference services comprising 60 percent and directional inquiries 40 percent. As indicated in Chapters I and III, a number of federal agencies, primarily in the Washington area, have developed and maintain specialized information retrieval databases. The importance of the role and the service provided by these agencies, in sharing with both the public and private sectors an invaluable information resource, cannot be minimized. These databases were initially developed (in-house or by contract) for the use of the agency in meeting the agency's responsibilities in the areas of research, development and operations. Many of them have been made available to other federal agencies, the non-federal public sector and the private sector directly from the agency or from commercial vendors.

Cooperative efforts in periodical union lists is a little more successful. NASA through its NALNET (NASA Library Network) has issued for eight years an annual list of journal holdings of its major library facilities and laboratories throughout the country. The National Bureau of Standards has issued a list of its serial holdings for five years, the Department of Transportation has a 1977 list. The Departments of Interior and Labor, The Environmental Protection Agency and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency participate in JOURNALINK, a union list of approximately 23,000 unique titles representing 79 libraries and produced on computer output microfilm (COM). The VA has issued journal union lists for VALNET since the 1950's. In 1981 the Navy completed a union list of approximately 9000 unique titles, 26,000 entries representing 52 libraries. When you consider the totality of over 2000 federal libraries, with more than 597,000 current titles among them, these union list efforts are modest indeed.

Shared Processing

Another problem that needs attention is easy and timely access to collections of other libraries, both federal and non-federal, especially those materials recently acquired. Access to such materials, through normal channels such as local acquisition lists, local union lists, and interlibrary loan, tends to be slow and outdated. Considering the limited resources of both budget and personnel, the benefit to federal

libraries from sharing costs and improving the timeliness of the technical processing of library materials would be considerable. Most Washington area libraries already enjoy these benefits through participation in OCLC, but the number of field libraries with the same advantages is very small. A few have developed arrangements for sharing access to OCLC terminals. However, the majority of federal libraries in the field need encouragement, information and assistance in moving toward participation in shared processing systems.

Use of Automation

The use of information technology by most federal libraries in the field, with few exceptions, has been almost non-existent, in contrast to the experience of the parent agencies. Many of the latter have in-house systems for acquisitions, serials and circulation and many others are now developing such systems. (See Chapter II, page 26,27). Shared cataloging and online information retrieval systems, on the other hand, have been acquired from outside sources. The difference came about because of the availability of OCLC, online databases and the services of FLC, through which contracting, consultation, access, and training were made available. In other areas, each agency has gone its own way. For example, the three National libraries have developed extensive and sophisticated systems.

In mid-1978 the Computer Technology Branch of the NLM developed an Integrated Library System (ILS) designed to address the needs of NLM and other health science libraries. It was also available for use by other libraries. The system has a number of design objectives; modular integration of functions and files, software responsive to varying demands; transportability of programs, multilevel user interfaces, system network access and compatability with NLM's MEDLARS III system. In addition, the system was designed for operation on a range of hardware affordable even by small libraries. In the initial phase of ILS (Version 1.0), the basic capabilities provided were a master bibliographic file, a circulation system, a serials check-in, and online catalog access. In August 1981 NLM released version 2.0 with the additional features of public catalog access, generalized patron registration, authority file creation and maintenance, batch load of the master bibliographic file and an ADD/EDIT capability for cataloging and acquisition including online retrospective conversion. The ILS versions 1.0 and 2.0 are obtainable through NTIS for a licensing fee. The Army library at the Pentagon has installed version 1.0 starting with the circulation module. The Naval Research Library and Army RADCOM are in the process of installing version 2.0

NOAA, in early 1981, awarded a contract for the development of an Automated Library and Information System (ALIS).

NOAA felt its immediate and long-range needs for a communication system to service the NOAA network of libraries could not be met through existing systems such as NLM's ILS system, which is designed to serve a single library. The functions that are to be automated in the next five years, in implementation order, are cataloging, authority control, information retrieval, acquisitions, serials, circulation, and management information. Projections call for the use of 48 terminals in the fifth year of operation. ALIS will interface with the OCLC system.

The level of interagency coordination in the use of technology for the improvement in both services and management efficiencies is at best very limited. The FLC staff does include a chief program analyst who has provided technical assistance to agencies in defining their needs, drafting RFP's, assessing the submissions, etc. A recent example was the NOAA contract referred to above. There is hope that the NOAA system when developed, installed and operational could serve as a model for other agencies. The RFP, however, was developed independently of other government agencies and the system, like NLM's ILS, may not be flexible enough to meet the particular needs of other agencies. A coordinated planning effort could result in a wider sharing of efforts among federal agencies to develop systems which would lessen further fragmentation. However, this consideration must be balanced with an agency's need to proceed in system development.

Collection Development

Active and effective cooperative collection development among federal libraries is insignificant, with some exception in the fields of health and medicine. In the legal and governmental area the independent development of collections and resulting duplication is considerable. The large number of small federal libraries, scattered through the D.C. area and the nation, makes duplication of material inevitable. Cooperative collection development across agency lines is at best extremely difficult, but more could be accomplished within agencies.

Procurement

Internal operational problems, while not directly related to resource sharing, do have a major impact on the libraries' ability to provide effective library and information services, both to their primary clientele and to the various cooperative arrangements in which they participate. Some of the problems referred to by many field librarians and parent agencies can be briefly reviewed here. The problems relating to procurement rules and regulations include difficulty in current procurement practices as they affect subscriptions, binding and data

base services. Inconsistency of interpretation and lack of familiarity and understanding by local procurement personnel contributes to the seriousness of the problem. Another contributing factor is the need for training of library personnel by agencies, other than the military, in procurement practices and problems as they relate to libraries.

Contracting Out

Cost studies to determine the feasibility and cost effectiveness of contracting for library services, either in part or totally, present certain problems to some federal libraries. In the latter case, for example, it is difficult to estimate the value of the ongoing interactions between library staff and agency personnel, based on mutual understanding of agency mission and library resources. Such interactions are essential to continual effective service; contracting out contains the possibility for frequent changes in contracts and personnel.

The OMB A-76 Cost Comparison Handbook is basic, but does not provide the interpretative and judgmental assistance needed by federal librarians if they are to meet the A-76 requirements for total contracting out, especially realistically and effectively. Some method for sharing experiences among those agencies with success in this area and those that are just starting to cope is needed. Some federal agencies have long been involved in contracting for specific services from commercial vendors. They have, for example, contracted for compilation of union lists of journals, retrospective bibliographic conversion to machine readable formats, the acquisition of journal articles from database services etc. Most of this activity is in the Washington area, for major agencies, and not in the field; NASA is an exception to the general pattern.

Personnel

The inadequacy of staff, both in qualifications and numbers, is another serious problem for federal libraries. The long delay in the revision,review and approval of position classification standards series 1410, 1411, 1412 has resulted in personnel recruitment difficulties. A draft was released in early December, 1981 by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). It was sent to FLC for review by its members. It is also being reviewed by the American Library Association, the Special Library Association and others. Initial reaction to the draft has generally been negative. Detailed revisions and suggested changes have been forwarded to OPM.

Another contributing factor to the personnel problems is the Federal Personnel Register. It is out-of-date, does not contain qualified individuals, and is generally unsatis-

factory. Part of the problem is the procedure OPM has of keeping the register of professional library personnel (1410) closed for long periods of time.

Training

The need and desire for training was evident, especially in the field. The training by FLC/FEDLINK in the use of OCLC and AACR 2 is generally praised, but what is needed are training opportunities in the areas of library automation, management, planning, research and evaluation, as well as training in the areas of procurement and A-76, mentioned above.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The implementation of the information resources management aspects of this Act is a source of concern to some library managers. The concept of a single centralized management in an agency, of all information resources, broadly defined, has both favorable and unfavorable implications for federal libraries and information centers. The current practice is to staff this operation with systems, ADP or administrative personnel rather than librarians or information specialists. The creation of an information resources management program also adds another level of bureaucracy between the librarians and the agency decision makers.

V

CONCLUSIONS

Federal libraries represent a diverse universe, a microcosm of the nation's libraries--academic, scientific, technical, other special libraries, general and school. Cooperation between them is voluntary--in many cases even in the same agency of government. Because federal libraries in the field are basically supported by the field agency, they tend to be independent in funding and services. Parent agencies influence them only to the extent they provide services or additional funding. In fact, few governmental departments or agencies designate a single authority for coordinating and/or supporting library facilities within the organization. In most cases federal libraries are responsible only to the specific office or agency which they serve. Some facilities providing library resources are not designated as libraries because of the limitation of staffing and clientele served. As a result there is limited planning, coordination and cooperation.

If the resources of federal libraries are to be shared more effectively among federal and non-federal libraries, then a more deliberate and planned approach is needed. The development and utilization of a federal database would provide the opportunity for such sharing of resources on a relatively equal basis. The database of federal collection holdings can become a reality, if the perceived need is agreed to by the major federal agencies.

A federal database could include the OCLC tapes which contain the holdings input by the federal libraries that utilize OCLC's cataloging service, and also identification of federal documents input by GPO. The database could also include federal library and information services in-house tapes, as well as those prepared by NTIS to identify technical reports emanating from federal scientific and technical activities.

The FLC/FEDLINK office has copies of the OCLC tapes which contain the holdings for more than seven years of over 3 million logical records input by the federal libraries that utilize OCLC's cataloging service. The merging of these tapes could provide a database of federal library holdings that would serve as a logical first point of reference for federal libraries. The OCLC database does present some problems for federal libraries that could be alleviated by the development of a federal database. Two examples are the lack of subject searching capability for the OCLC database and the lack of inclusion of local call numbers as part of the online

database. Both of these elements could be considered in the development of a federal bibliographic database. With these added elements provision of interlibrary lending on a timely basis would improve immeasureably and staff costs for searching and fulfillment would be appreciably reduced.

Such a database would provide easy identification of titles held by others, provide subject searching capability and could reduce the heavy reliance of federal libraries, especially in the Washington area, on LC's collections by providing alternate sources for interlibrary lending. It would also enhance the coordination and the efforts toward cooperative collection development and indepth reference service. The development and utilization of a federal database would lessen federal library reliance on non-federal libraries.

The projected federal database would not provide a shared cataloging function--OCLC, RLIN or WLN provide that service effectively. The database, as indicated earlier, would serve as an efficient reference and interlibrary loan tool, because as a subset of the larger databases it would be more easily searchable and timely. For example, a federal library union list of serials might start from the data input into OCLC by federal libraries. It would provide an established format and could be expanded and updated on a phased and systematic basis. A federal database could also provide offline products such as special purpose COM listings, or other products required by individual or groups of libraries.

The federal database would not only be important to federal libraries, it would serve as a major resource for non-federal libraries also. By continuing to participate in non-federal services such as OCLC, RLIN and WLN, federal libraries will continue their contribution to the growth of those bibliographic databases. (Over 60,000 logical records a month are added by federal libraries). The federal database would serve as an additional resource--not a replacement--and its development would be evolutionary.

In the area of services, federal libraries have been willing to share their resources through interlibrary lending, the provision of reference and information services, including information retrieval services, and the distribution and delivery of resources both generated and collected by federal agencies. The Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, The National Agricultural Library, the Government Printing Office, and National Technical Information Service all provide data and information about these resources in a variety of formats and in a variety of delivery modes. At present bibliographic information and document availability of government publications is the primary responsibility of the latter two agencies.

The problem of accessibility by the public to federal library resources would benefit by the proposed federal database development. If federal documents are entered into the GPO and/or NTIS files on a timely basis, then information about most government publications would be widely available through the federal database for anyone, with access to GPO's database through OCLC and the NTIS database through commercial sources such as SDC, BRS, and Lockheed. In-house use by students, researchers and scholars of federal library collections has always been honored. Experience indicates that use by the general public, especially of specialized libraries with unique resources, will always be limited. But by declaring as a matter of principle that information about and access to federal publications and federal library collections is easily available, federal libraries will be expressing the spirit of the ideal of resource sharing by all libraries for all users.

To help resolve the problems of procurement created by lack of consistency of interpretation and practice and the inability by many federal libraries to cope with procurement complexities, a training program needs to be developed and offered on a regularly scheduled basis. Immediate help is needed in the areas of periodical subscriptions, binding, and database services; GSA needs to establish provisions for accepting such services on a GSA schedule. In addition, a meeting of procurement personnel from 4-5 major agencies with the same number of federal librarians and some legal staff, to review present rules and regulations as they pertain to libraries and to recommend changes, could provide an effective start toward improving the procurement situation. Centralized procurement through FLC, as is presently done for database services, should be encouraged.

There is a need to provide in one location information and copies of RFP's issued by government agencies for the contracting out of library services. It would also be most useful to develop guidelines to assist in the preparation of RFP's of various levels of complexity.

It is obvious that the present OPM procedure of keeping the 1410 register open for only short periods of time is unnecessarily restrictive and results in the register becoming obsolete. Efforts need to be made to change this condition.

Equally important, is the concerted effort currently underway by federal libraries and the library community to assure the timely completion of the revision of the tentative personnel classification standards (1409,1410,1411). These revisions must reflect the needs and conditions of actual practice in federal libraries and must have the support of the federal library community and the library community generally. The December 1981 draft currently being reviewed

is seriously flawed and shows a lack of understanding of the high level and breadth of knowledge, skills and abilities needed to perform library and information services.

Another problem, continuing education, must be addressed on an overall basis, taking into consideration immediate and long-range needs. As a priority, training in the areas of the management of libraries and information centers, the political process, procurement and adherence to A-76 must be provided through FLC as soon as feasible.

This study also documents the extent of cooperative activities among federal libraries and between federal and non-federal libraries. Although much of this activity centers on resource sharing and interlibrary lending, some meaningful activity involves shared processing, especially cataloging as through the OCLC, and some cooperative collection development, although on a very small scale. To extend this kind of activity in order to improve operations and services in the face of continuing restrictions in budgets and personnel calls for a rethinking of traditional and current practices, a look for cooperative solutions and the provision of improved interactive and linked communications facilities.

Participation in shared processing, in cooperative collection development, in the sharing of resources through interlibrary lending and the development of union lists are activities that produce cost savings as well as improved services in a number of ways. First, savings in the cost of purchasing important but infrequently used materials can be realized. Resource sharing based on improved location information results in the better utilization of professional personnel. Libraries are staff intensive operations and the use of technology and cooperative activities help reduce staff time needed to perform the many repetitive tasks necessary to the collection, organization and dissemination of information resources. Lastly, these cooperative activities contribute to peripheral cost savings in improved service to the agency's clientele in fulfilling their mission responsibility.

There is need to develop on a planned basis and within a realistic time frame--perhaps five years--a federal library and information services network. Such a network should be based on existing strengths and organization--it should not be a "re-invention of the wheel" but needs to be a full service network based on user needs and not a technology driven (dominated) network. Service is the goal and technology is one of the mechanisms. The most important element is the human factor. This, of course, is not meant to diminish the important and vital role of information technology (automation and communication) in a federal network. To achieve more effective resource sharing requires greater sharing and/or interfacing

of automated systems. As was noted earlier in the area of shared cataloging and access to information retrieval databases, federal libraries have participated in cooperative activity through FLC/FEDLINK and with commercial services. Not very much has been accomplished in the areas of acquisitions, circulation, serials and union lists between and among federal agencies. In fact, many agencies have not achieved coordinated automated systems between libraries in their own agencies. The development of prototype systems for government-wide applications is essential. The technology exists in most cases or will be available shortly. (NLM and NOAA are developing systems presently.) The time for planning, priority setting, scheduling and implementation is long overdue.

The network must serve not only the needs of the federal establishment, but should play a major role in the developing nationwide library and information services network. A nationwide network will be pluralistic and voluntary; it must be user-sensitive, not process-oriented, using the latest in technology as its tools. Some of the current pieces or elements in this developing nationwide network are such utility/service centers, national and state libraries, and regional organizations as OCLC, RLIN, WLN, the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine,the National Agricultural Library, and the many state (ILLINET, NYSILL, etc.) and multistate (AMIGOS, SOLINET, etc.) agencies.

Properly planned and operated, a federal library and information services activity could serve as a model for a nationwide library and information services network. It would be involved in developing standards, protocols, common responsibilities, government-wide information technology applications, planning and evaluation, suggestions for research, etc. The development of a coordinated cooperative federal network will provide the opportunity to identify and resolve many problems that would be of importance and interest to nationwide network development. As publicly funded agencies, the activities and actions of a federal library and information services network would be scrutinized by the library community as a whole--and serve as an experiment and an example in the areas of services, resource sharing, and even governance. The federal library community could provide leadership to the nation's library community--a responsibility it has previously exercised with caution, hesitation, or in the view of some, not at all.

To improve the coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and information centers and with and between federal and non-federal libraries to meet local, state and national needs, and to work toward the integration of federal libraries in the developing nationwide library and information services network, requires a belief in and support of the philosophy of cooperation and the sharing of resources

and services. It requires an understanding of and a commitment to the concept of interdependence for our information needs.

VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

If federal libraries are to meet their responsibilities, and truly serve the needs not only of their primary clientele, as spelled out in their mission statements, but the needs of society, then a more active rather than reactive approach is called for. In undertaking this study, one goal was to "determine ways to improve the coordination of resources among federal libraries to meet national, state and local needs." One of the objectives was to "identify and recommend approaches for sharing resources and services among federal libraries and non-federal libraries and information centers."

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services, held in the fall of 1979, adopted a number of resolutions concerned with national information policy, a national library and information services act, networking, resource sharing, etc. In the resolution on National Information Policy (A-2), it states that such a policy should "(1) guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library and information services; and (2) ensure government agencies at all levels work together to make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible." (The full text of the relevant resolutions are included in Appendix 5).

At the Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference in July 1979, comprehensive resolutions aimed at improving public access to the libraries and information services of federal agencies were passed. In the resolution on the Right to Access to Information, it states that "the people of the United States have the right to access to information produced or collected by the Federal Government at Public expense except for limitations imposed by legal requirements of national security, privacy, and proprietary rights". (The full text of the six resolutions adopted at the conference are included in Appendix 6).

The NCLIS Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force in its recently completed report states that there is "an increasing awareness of information as something of economic value..."[2] as well as "...the historical recognition that information is essential to a democratic society and the well-being of both the society as a whole and the individual personally." It further states that libraries are to be society's means for assuring access to government information by the general public. It is important to remember that most current access mechanisms favor institutional and organizational users as well as the educated and the wealthy. In an information-oriented society equal opportunity of access is essential if

we are to minimize the gap between the information poor and the information rich. Superior ability to gain access to information can become the ultimate advantage.

Mindful of the purpose of the study, the challenge of the White House Conference, the reminder by the NCLIS Task Force of the importance of information to people in a democratic society, the data gathered both in the field and in the Washington area, the project director offers one overall recommendation--the development and establishment of a full service, multitype federal library network to serve more effectively government and the people of the nation.

What follows is a plan of action indicating the overall goal, purposes and objectives, tasks, organization and structure, financial support and implementation suggestions. The recommended plan is a beginning--revisions, addition of objectives and tasks, variations in funding suggestions, refinements and expansion in areas such as information technology are anticipated--in fact, necessary.

The federal library community can use the suggested plan as a discussion guide but the responsibility for further action depends on the Federal Library Committee developing steps toward implementation in concert with the federal library community as a whole. It is worth noting that the draft of the first five chapters was reviewed by the Advisory Committee at its August 18, 1981 meeting. The Project Director, working with the FLC Executive Director, had developed draft recommendations in June and July. Their distribution to the Advisory Committee was delayed pending the Committee's reactions and suggestions to the chapters on issues and conclusions. At the meeting some Advisory Committee members commented on the similarities between the study conclusions and the thrust of a FLC/FEDLINK Mission Statement completed on July 9, 1981, approved by the membership on July 29, 1981 but not as yet publicly distributed. On August 19, 1981, the Project Director received and reviewed a copy of the FLC/FEDLINK Mission Statement. In his opinion the similarities in goals and objectives serve to strengthen the validity of the project conclusions and the timeliness of the recommendations.

The role of the national libraries is crucial--their involvement and full participation is essential if the plan is to succeed. The NCLIS can play a supportive role by its interest and participation in the evolutionary process of the organization and operation of a federal library and information services network.

TOWARD A FEDERAL LIBRARY AND INFORMAION
SERVICES NETWORK: A PROPOSAL

A. GOAL

To develop and establish a full service, multitype federal library and information services network to serve, more effectively, government and the people of the nation.

B. PURPOSES/OBJECTIVES

- To coordinate efforts for more effective sharing of resources and services among federal libraries and specialized/technical information centers at both the field and national levels.
- To improve resource sharing and cooperation between federal and non-federal libraries at the local, state and national level.
- To interact with cooperatives, state and regional networks and organizations, and national utilities, agencies and organizations.
- To provide improved access to collections in federal libraries through the development of a database of federal library holdings and government publications, in cooperation with GPO, NTIS, and federal agencies generally.
- To provide coordination and consultant assistance to federal libraries in the selection, installation and use of the most efficient information technologies.
- To develop guidelines for ongoing evaluation of federal library and information centers activities, projects, services, programs, and plans.
- To provide for educational programs designed to encourage and support professional development in areas related to network concerns.

C. TASKS

1. Develop a network services awareness program.
   - Develop an awareness program of federal library interaction with executive branch management, administrative and congressional officer.
   - Establish a communications program for federal network members.

C. TASKS (Cont'd)

- Develop means of informing the non-federal library community of programs, activities and services available through cooperative arrangements.

2. Develop an improved system of ILL for the federal level.

   - Review ILL procedures and problems in light of the availability of a database of federal library holdings.

   - Explore a government-wide solution to ILL fees, both to and from federal and non-federal libraries.

   - Review current delivery systems, their timeliness, costs, etc.

3. Develop a more effective reference and information service government-wide.

   - Review LC and NLM services as backup resources for federal libraries.

   - Review role and effectiveness of federal technical information centers throughout the nation.

4. Establish an official working relationship with the chief officers of the state library agencies and with regional service organizations such as Amigos, BCR, CLASS, NELINET, SOLINET, etc.

   - Develop and/or improve cooperative relationships among federal libraries in the field and the various state libraries and regional service organizations in the areas of resource sharing, shared processing, development of union lists, use of technology and communications in improving library operations, etc.

   - Plan for training and continuing education activity for federal libraries in the field through cooperative arrangements with state libraries and regional organizations.

5. Develop a database of resources in federal libraries and specialized/technical information centers.

   - Determine plan for merging of OCLC tapes of federal library holdings.

C TASKS (Cont'd)

- Review agency databases for possible merging or access by electronic means.

- Determine the need and feasibility for retrospective conversion of holdings not in OCLC.

- Develop a plan for online sharing of the database first among federal libraries and later with non-federal libraries.

6. Develop a federal library and information services periodical/serials union list/database.

   - Review existing efforts of individual agencies, and of commercial services for multiple agencies, e.g., JOURNALINK, for possible further applications.

   - Develop plans for establishing a single federal union list of periodicals/serials holdings.

   - Review federal library periodicals/serials input into OCLC and determine the feasibility of its use as a base for the government union list.

7. Develop a plan for a government publications database.

   - Review current methods of access to GPO and NTIS databases and explore broadening, improving and publicizing access to federal and non-federal libraries.

   - Explore mechanism for interfacing GPO and NTIS databases.

   - Review status of GPO/OCLC cataloging effort.

   - Determine possibility of GPO identifying for a computer database all items on its weekly shipping list to depository libraries.

   - Explore feasibility of shared cataloging of federal publications among federal agencies.

8. Develop a computer and telecommunications capability to support the objectives and tasks of the proposed network.

   - Develop a plan for providing capability to interface databases and computer systems.

C. TASKS (Cont'd)

- Develop capability for providing additional products and services to federal libraries and information services to federal libraries and information centers.

- Determine and establish a cost effective teleconference and electronic mail capability.

9. Develop recommendations for in-house processing systems such as acquisitions, serials control, circulation, etc.

   - Review existing systems and their applicability.

   - Develop guidelines for implementation of existing systems in new environments.

   - Identify areas where existing systems are not widely applicable and define needed improvements.

10. Develop a more meaningful statistical program providing for improved collection and dissemination.

    - Review current statistical information gathered--data items requested, frequency, definitions.

    - Determine statistical measures that will provide information on library services.

    - Develop ways to improve collection of statistical data.

11. Develop a plan for professional development.

    - Determine basic and continuing areas of need for federal libraries.

    - Organize and provide training sessions on a planned and scheduled basis for "standard" needs, i.e., OCLC, database searching, etc.

    - Provide seminars, conference on topics of current interest, areas of new technology, etc.

12. Develop recommendations on staffing standards and patterns.

    - Work with OPM to complete revision of the Tentative Standards issued in December 1981 for the 1409,1410 1411 classification series[3] (this will replace the current 1410, 1411, 1412 series).

C. TASKS (Cont'd)

- Work with OPM to develop a more effective Federal Personnel Register.

13. Monitor the implementation of the information resources management aspect of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

- Review the implications and long-term effects on libraries, of recent actions by federal agencies (e.g., Departments of the Army, Commerce, and Interior) establishing strong, coordinated management of information through a central source.

D. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

The Federal Library Committee is the organization that exists and has not only the legal basis but also the experience and expertise to assume the responsibility and provide the leadership in the development of a federal library and information services network. FLC has already achieved meaningful cost savings for individual agencies and the federal government as a whole through its coordination operations in providing cooperative services, contractual arrangements and consultation. Its current mandate is, on a government-wide basis, to (1) consider policies and problems relating to federal libraries, (2) evaluate existing federal library programs and resources, (3) determine priorities among library issues requiring attention, (4) examine the organization and policies for acquiring, preserving and making information available, (5) study the need for and potential of technological innovation in library practices, (6) study library budgeting and staffing problems, including the recruiting, education, training, and remuneration of librarians.

The governance structure of the FLC consists of: The permanent members--the Librarian of Congress, the Director of the National Agricultural Library, the Director of the National Library of Medicine, representatives from each of the other executive departments, and delegates from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, the Supreme Court of the United States, the International Communications Agency, the Veterans Administration, and the Office of Presidential Libraries. Six members are selected on a rotation basis by the permanent members of the committee from independent agencies, boards, committees, and commissions. These rotating members serve 2-year terms. Ten regional members are selected on a rotating basis by the permanent members of the committee to represent federal libraries following the geographic pattern developed

by the Federal Regional Councils. These rotating regional members serve 2-year terms. In addition to the permanent representative from the Department of Defense, one non-voting member is selected from each of the three services (Army, Navy, Air Force). A representative of the Office of Management and Budget, designated by the Budget Director, meets with the committee as an observer.

Some changes in the governance structure will be necessary. For example, the ten regional members representing the Federal Regional Councils may have been valid in the past, but at present the regional councils are not playing an active role. These ten seats should be reassigned--perhaps two or three regions having the most federal libraries (REGIONS IV, VI, IX), could represent all of the regions. In addition, a review of the current permanent members and rotating members should be undertaken to determine if every major segment of the federal library community is represented.

In considering the organizational structure, provision for working committees, as is presently the case, must be included. The FLC/FEDLINK Executive Advisory Council is a good example of an important and effective FLC committee. It is important to remember that one must not confuse governance with management or communications. Participation in the governance and management must involve the whole federal library community in order to get the official and financial support of all agencies in the organization, development and operation of a federal library and information services network. The decision-making framework must be uniformly understood by all of the participants. They must recognize the distinction between organizational independence and functional interdependence. The network cannot be all things to all people. A clear delineation needs to be made of those services that need to be centralized and those that are best offered on a decentralized basis. What is required is a delicate balance.

It is equally essential that the FLC not only continue its present working relationships with OMB, GAO and GSA but increase them significantly to help assure a better understanding of the role and importance of federal libraries to the efficiency, effectiveness and improvement of government and its activities.

E. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The present basic financial arrangements would continue to provide the core staffing of the FLC. The Library of Congress now provides in its budget for the salaries of the executive director, a chief program analyst, and an administrative secretary. The staff of FLC/FEDLINK is paid out of funds received by FLC from federal agencies that utilize FLC/FEDLINK

services. In addition, the LC provides administrative support including services of the Financial Management Office, Procurement and Supply, General Counsel, Personnel Office, and office space for the full FLC/FEDLINK operation.

Not all federal agencies will or are required to participate in every network service or task. There will be, however, some basic activity such as the federal libraries collection database that will need the participation of all agencies if the federal network is to be effective. Funding, therefore, would consist of a basic annual amount from every federal library member, plus a proportionate share of the costs necessary to implement and receive a specific service or task.

F. IMPLEMENTATION SUGGESTIONS

Some of the steps necessary to establish a federal library and information services network are:

1. Elect an organizing committee; elect officers.
2. Develop and adopt a long-range plan; start by reviewing goals, objectives, tasks recommended in project report. Revise, add, etc., including priorities for tasks adopted.
3. Estimate costs of first priority.
4. Seek official approval of plan by potential members.
5. Determine participants and proportionate sharing of costs.
6. Set up working committee to implement task.
7. Propose a realistic, but specific timetable for the task.
8. Repeat steps 4 to 7 for each task adopted and funded for implementation.
9. Plan for a biennial evaluation process including a working timetable.
10. Determine areas that require research, prepare RFP's, and seek approval and funds.
11. Review the long-range-plan--revise, amend, rewrite, etc. every two or three years.

NOTES

1. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Task Force on Public/Private Sector Relations. Interaction in Providing Information Services. Washington, D.C.: 1982. p.26

2. National Telecommunications and Information Administration. Issues in Information Policy. Washington, DC.: 1981. p. 23

3. Office of Personnel Management. Standards Development Center. Tentative Standards for Bibliographic Information-Analysis Series, GS-1409 (C & Q), Library-Information Service Management Series, GS-1410 (C & Q), Library-Information Service Assistance Series, GS-1411 (C & Q), Grade-Level Evaluation Guide for Professional Positions Providing Information Services, Washington, D.C.: 1981.

APPENDICES

1. Federal Library Questionnaire and Letter of Transmittal

2. Specific Questionnaire Responses

3. Federal Libraries — Regions V, VI, IX

4. Washington Area Agencies Visited

5. White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979 - Selected Resolutions

6. Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference, 1979 - Resolutions

FEDERAL LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) What cooperative arrangements--formal and/or informal--do you have with:

(a) Local libraries--Federal _____

(b) Local libraries--non-Federal (specify type of library) _____

(c) Local cooperatives or organizations _____

(d) Area (regional within state) library systems _____

(e) Statewide library systems _____

(f) State library agency/agencies _____

(g) Regional (multistate) organizations _____

(h) National organizations, including your parent agency _____

(2) Has your library developed any policies or procedures for making your resources and services accessible to others? Please include a copy if you have. _____

(3) How are your non-Federal potential users made aware of your resources and services? _____

(4) What do you contribute in fees, services. resource sharing, etc., in your cooperative arrangements? _____

(5) Do you find the various cooperative arrangements useful, supportive, cost effective? What benefits do you receive or have potential for receiving?

(6) Has your cooperative activity and sharing of resources created problems in staff, space, funding or management? Has there been any affect on the service you provide to your primary clientele? _____

(7) What kind of assurance would you like to have from national--both your parent organization and the Federal Library Committee? _____

(8) What kind of legislation, funding, regulations, etc., would you like to see developed? _____

(9) Other Comments. _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

TITLE _____

NAME OF LIBRARY _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

Dear

The Library of Congress and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science are sponsoring a joint project on the role of Federal libraries and information centers in the developing nationwide library and information services network. The study proposes to examine and assess the current interaction among Federal libraries and information centers and to identify and recommend approaches for the sharing of resources and services among Federal libraries and non-Federal libraries and information centers. The role and relationships between Federal libraries and information centers and local and state governments and the Federal Regional Councils will also be explored.

There are over 2,000 Federal libraries throughout the country. It is not feasible or possible within the limits of this project to study all of them. Plans call for a study of libraries in three Federal regions--V, VI, and IX. There are approximately 404 Federal libraries in the 15 states in these three regions. Of these libraries about 187 are military--by type--general, science, health, special and academic. The remaining 217 libraries are mainly in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Justice, the Veterans Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The types of libraries represented are special, science, health, hospital, penal and school.

The recently completed, as yet unpublished, 1978 Federal Library Survey provides some basic data elements. However, there are a number of non-statistical questions which need to be answered. Inasmuch as your library is in one of the regions being studied, it would be very much appreciated if you would be willing to answer these questions. Give your reactions and views as briefly or as detailed as you feel necessary. I would also like to receive any ideas or comments which you wish to make about the project in general.

The success of the effort to determine how best to integrate Federal libraries in the developing nationwide library and information services network depends in large measure on your cooperation. We are all, I trust, committed to the goal that "the people of the United States have the right to access to information produced or collected by the Federal Government at public expense, except for limitations imposed by legal requirements of national security, privacy and proprietary rights." (Federal library and Information Services, Pre-White House Conference, resolution, adopted July 1979.) Hopefully, this project will help us move toward achieving that goal.

Please make every effort to respond to the attached list of questions within the next three weeks. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Alphonse F. Trezza
Director
Intergovernmental Library
Cooperation Project
Federal Library Committee

Enclosure

SPECIFIC QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Specific answers recorded on the questionnaire are listed here, arranged by region and the headings given in Chapter III.

REGION V

Resource Sharing

- About one-half of libraries have cooperative arrangements with local federal libraries for interlibrary lending (ILL). If not: "not many in local area," "no libraries."

- About three-fourths of libraries have cooperative arrangements with local non-federal libraries, public, special, and academic, all for ILL. One exception: "donate historical foreign trade directories."

- About one-third of libraries participate in local cooperatives, again all for ILL:

  METRONET--St Paul, Minnesota (USDA)
  Madison Area Library Council (USDA)
  Macomb County Library Network (Army)
  Dayton Miami Valley Consortium (AF,VA)
  Cleveland Health Sciences Library Association (VA)
  Central Indiana Health Science Library
  Danville Area Library Council--Illinois (VA)
  Mid-Peninsula Library Cooperative (VA)
  South Central Wisconsin Health Planning Area Cooperative (VA)
  Library Council of Metropolitan Milwaukee (VA)

- About one-third of libraries participate in area cooperatives for ILL:

  Wisconsin ILL Service (USDA)
  Wisconsin Library Consortium (USDA)
  North Suburban Library System--Illinois (Army, VA)
  River Bend Library System--Illinois (COE, Army)
  Lincoln Trail--Illinois (AF,VA)
  Kaskaskia Library System--Illinois (AF)
  Superiorland Cooperative Library System--Michigan (AF)

ALSA--Indiana (Navy,VA)
Central Indiana Area Library Services Authority (VA)
Central Minnesota Library Exchange (VA)
Michigan Health Sciences Library Consortium for Upper Peninsula (VA)
SE Wisconsin Medical Library Consortium (VA)
Illinois Health Sciences Libraries (VA)
MELSA (Interior)

- About one-fourth of libraries participate in statewide systems:

  1LLINET (eight respondents)
  MHSLA (Health Sciences)
  WHSLA (Health Sciences)
  MINITEX*

- About one-fourth of libraries participate in multi-state systems:

  MINITEX* (three respondents)
  Midwest Health Science Library System (seven respondents)
  Medical District 15 Library Service Subcouncil (ILL + cooperative acquisitions program)

  Kentucky-Ohio-Michigan Regional Library System

*MINITEX is considered both a statewide and multi-state system by its participants.

- About one-half of libraries have cooperative arrangements with national organizations, including parent agencies, for ILL

  Eighth Circuit Library
  USDA Forest Service
  FEDLINK (e.g., OCLC for ILL)
  Federal Reserve
  Defense Logistics Agency
  Interior
  Army
  Corps of Engineers
  Air Force
  Navy
  VA (VALNET)

- About one-third have cooperative arrangements with "national organizations" for other services:

DTIC
FEDLINK (e.g., OCLC for shared cataloging, BRS)
Network
NTIS
OCLC
VALNET (centralized cataloging)
JOURNALINK
LEXIS
CIDEP

Problems

- Of twenty-eight respondents to this question, sixteen reported no problems with cooperative activities:

  "We borrow much more than we lend. Service to our primary clientele has been improved."
  "Cooperative activity has been beneficial."
  "...increased work is offset by overall benefits."

- But twelve reported problems:

  "...necessary to limit number of requests... per institution per day."
  "As more large libraries make service charges for loans...our resources will be demanded more and more...."
  "Staff is small and we have little space for people to come in to use our resources... primary clientele has been bothered too."
  "Our connection to JOURNALINK [means]more staff time to process requests...from other libraries...also once-a-year update[required]."
  "AV lending...workload has risen."
  "...potential [to create a problem] unless additional position is funded."
  "Libraries are accessing collections of 'free lenders'...."
  "...participating in cooperative arrangements will have to be terminated unless the benefits justify the time expended."

Comments, Suggestions, Requests

- Assurances field libraries would like to have from parent agencies and/or the FLC:

  More support for and interest in the field libraries (including "instead of leaving them to 'whim' of current commander").

Guidelines, direction...a field libraries' coordinator or liaison officer...leadership, particularly in the area of automation (Forest Service/USDA)
Support for progress in library service, online cataloging and database searching.
That federal librarians will not be contracted out of existence.
Encouragement to enter into cooperative agreements.
Increase in resource sharing from larger libraries so smaller libraries can stretch budgets farther.
Training or guidelines on various types, kinds, services of the various federal libraries and information centers.
That DTIC searches will continue.
That VA will produce and update union lists of serials, monographs and audiovisuals.
Model programs and guidelines to help small local consortia develop self-sufficiency and more equitable sharing of the ILL burden.
Realistic guidelines for funding and staffing levels.

- Legislation, funding, regulations field libraries would like to see developed:

Funding to establish a federal information network...for bibliographic referral and source.
Legislation to establish a national periodicals center...a national clearinghouse for hard-top secure publications.
National funding for development of union lists (journal, audiovisual, monographs).
Federal and state support for regional cooperation.
"Desperately need to provide service without fees"--greater financial support for libraries in lending materials.
Librarian classification standards to conform to true state of affairs in field libraries.
Legislation outlining importance of libraries' missions and services.
Funding for information retrieval equipment for small libraries.
Federal regulations changed so libraries can go directly to companies for "peculiar" library furniture and equipment.
Some loophole in the contract process such that a new bid [is not needed for] an update in a computerized national union list (VA).

- Other comments:

  Possibly the FLC could establish a program for training and implementation of automation.... for federal field libraries.
  Help to access computer databases or someone to contact for comparative information or advice.
  Appreciate assistance we get from NAL.
  Importance of networks is recognized by Corps of Engineers.
  Just acquiring computer terminal which hopefully will open new areas for sharing
  Need system for ordering commercial-technical publications that will narrrow time lag and reduce red tape.
  Nationwide network...a reality as very small libraries are hampered now in providing complete service.

REGION VI

Resource Sharing

- About one half of libraries have cooperative arrangements with local federal libraries, for ILL. If not: "not many in local area," "no libraries."

- About two-thirds of libraries have cooperative arrangements with local non-federal libraries, public special and academic, all for ILL

- About one-sixth of libraries participate in local cooperatives:

  SEALLINC--New Orleans (USDA)
  DALL-Dallas (EPA)
  CORAL--Texas (AF)
  HOLSA--San Antonio (AF)
  Green Gold Library System--NW Louisiana (VA)
  Dallas-Tarrant County Consortia--Dallas (VA)
  Texas Medical Center Libraries--Houston (VA)

- Only one-tenth of libraries participate in area cooperatives, all for ILL.

  Bell County Library Assoc.--Texas (Army)
  LA OCLC Database Users

- About one-tenth of libraries participate in statewide systems.

Health Sciences Library Assoc. of Louisiana--
New Orleans (VA)
TELNET
Louisiana Interlibrary Loan

- But about one-fourth of libraries participate in multi-state systems.

SOUTHFORNET (USDA)
Center for Research Libraries (AF)
TALON (VA)
AMIGOS
So. Central Regional Medical Library Program--
Texas (AF)
Medical District 20--(VA)
Medical District 19--(VA)

- More than one half of libraries have cooperative arrangements with national organizations, including parent agencies for ILL:

Circuit Courts of Appeals
USDA (Forest Service)
FEDLINK
NOAA
(VA) VALNET
EPA
Interior
NASA
Army/TRADOC
DOT/FAA
Air Force

- About one-third have cooperative arrangements with "national organizations" for other services:

VA
Interior
FEDLINK (e.g., BRS)
JOURNALINK
OCLC
DTIC
NTIS
NLM Network

Problems

- Of twenty-three respondents to this question, twelve reported no problems with cooperative activities:

"We provide better service to our patrons..."
"...1-2 day delivery on documents not in our

library...."
"...faster research service and obscure references are made available."
"Our clientele appreciates our efforts on their behalf."

- But eleven reported problems

"...potential for pressure on the limited staff time available.
"An increase in requests on ILL...need for another person to administer the ILL function on a...timely basis."
"...time spent in supplying other institutions and occasionally an item we have loaned to another library is needed here."
"...small amount of space and small staff.. cannot staff the...library outside of regular hours."
"...we do not charge for our copy services... whereas private institutions frequently charge us...."
"Loss of books is the only problem...."
"...lack both the funding and the extra staff to serve...."

Comments, Suggestions, Requests

- Assurances field libraries would like to have from parent agencies and/or the FLC:

More communication from the FLC...helpful.
Agency, Committee support in all cooperative arrangements.
Access by telephone to a central location that would provide computer search for reference questions and for aid in locating materials (AF).
Committee action to plan, implement key policies.
That libraries will be given support regardless of budget and personnel cuts.
Recognize the value of cooperation among... libraries of all types to achieve the mission of our agency (USDA).
Advice, assistance in continued development.
That collections will not be "lost" in the event a facility closes and materials must be transferred...support given to those who integrate such collections.
More educational opportunities.
That DARCOM develop an acquisitions program for ADP equipment.
FLC should advertise its services more thoroughly...
GAO informed me of FEDLINK's existence.

Do not establish a "fee for service" system.

- Legislation, funding, regulations field libraries would like to see developed:

  Funds, independent of formula funding, for at least a part-time librarian for all BIA libraries with over 2500 volumes, would be extremely beneficial in disseminating knowledge to both children and adults alike.
  Basic funding of staff for any library of a determined minimum size should be maintained outside the facility budget. The facility... fund only materials and services...maintenance of the valuable collection (many times unduplicated and irreplaceable) will continue...and is assured of being saved.
  More funding for libraries with large resources so can continue to support small libraries with services.
  More funding into computer handling of data and more libraries need to go on the system to identify sources.
  Cooperative funding (of existing facility) to develop a regional resource center for agencies concentrated in mid-Rio Grande area.
  Technologic support (staff and funds) for sharing tools, i.e., databases, union lists, subject-emphasis library lists.
  When non-federal public starts using federal libraries, some accountability system be established.
  Continuous (not interrupted, funding for journal collection development in Regional Libraries (RMLS).
  Standardization of information for cataloging on audiovisuals.
  Further development of a National Periodicals Center.
  Directives and waivers for unusual procurement actions.
  Centralized funding for ILL fees charged by RMLS...basic units are charged, the academic libraries receive federal and state funding and "free" ILL....."it is not a fair situation."
  Better personnel qualifications standards.
  Changes in procurement regulations to permit librarians to be named as purchasing agents for books, magazines, etc.

- Other Comments:

  More training from FEDLINK on OCLC.
  Federal agency libraries need union lists of periodicals and continuations...and monographs.
  Greater access by the public sector is to be encouraged but an impossible goal without adequate staffing and facilities.
  Opening to the public...impossible...because of security aspects
  If all federal libraries could become members of OCLC, there would be means of closer cooperation within the federal environment.
  Informal cooperation as needs arise seems best.
  ...hope that federal military libraries would someday have a union list of serial holdings and would exchange materials free-of-charge (medical library).
  Should address ourselves to abuses of the inter-library loan.

REGION IX

Resource Sharing

- About one-half of the libraries have cooperative arrangements with local federal libraries, for ILL. If not: "no other federal libraries in area."

- About two-thirds of libraries have cooperative arrangements with local non-federal libraries, public, special and academic, all for ILL.

- About one-fifth of libraries participate in local cooperatives:

  Energy Librarians of the Bay Area--San Francisco
  49-99 Cooperative
  San Francisco Biomedical Library Network
  Bay Area Reference Center (BARC) -- San Francisco
  LOCNET (Libraries of Orange County Network)
  MOBAC (Monterey Bay Area Cooperative)
  METRO (Greater Metropolitan Area Library Council of San Diego and Imperial Counties)
  SERRA--San Diego and Imperial Counties
  Guam Interlibrary Loan Network
  MABL (Mariocopa Biomedical Librarians Association)--Phoenix
  Fresno Area Library Council
  VA Medical Centers of Bay Area (6-Pak)

- About one-fifth of libraries participate in area cooperatives, all for ILL

  CIN (Cooperative Information Network)--five counties
  Black Gold/TIE (Total Interlibrary Exchange)
  SIRCULS (San Bernardino, Inyo, Riverside United Library Systems)
  North Bay Cooperative Library System
  SCAN (Southern California Answering Service)
  SCILL (Southern California Interlibrary Loans)
  AWLNET (Area Wide Library Network)--five counties
  Central Coast Health Sciences Consortium

- About one-sixth of libraries participate in statewide systems:

  CLASS (California Library Authority for Systems and Services)
  CULP (California Union List of Periodicals--a service of CLASS

- About one-fifth of libraries participate in multistate systems:

  Intermountain Union List of Serials
  Military Medical Libraries of the West
  Southwest Regional Medical Library Service
  Medical Library Group of Southern California and Arizona
  Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library System
  InterWest RMEC (Regional Medical Education Center) Library Network
  WESTFORNET
  OCLC West

- Nearly one-half of libraries have cooperative arrangements with national organizations, including parent agencies, all for ILL:

  Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
  Judicial Center Administrative Office--Washington
  TRALINET (TRADOC Library and Information Network)
  USDA National Library
  NOAA
  EPA
  DOE
  U.S. Geological Survey
  Interior/U.S. Water and Power Resources Service
  NASA/NALNET (NASA Library Network)
  DOT
  Air Force
  Army
  Navy
  VA/VALNET (VA Library Network)

- About one-fourth have cooperative arrangements with "national organizations" for other services:

  OCLC
  JOURNALINK
  DOE/TIC (Technical Information Center)--Oak Ridge, Tennessee
  NTIS
  DTIC
  GPO
  RLIN
  NALNET (union Lists)
  DIALOG
  FEDLINK
  Naval Education Training Support (Book purchase)
  VALNET (centralized cataloging)

Problems

- Of 61 respondents to this question, 31 reported no problems with cooperative activities:

  "Service to primary clientele has been enhanced by reducing costs and manpower in obtaining required materials."
  "Patrons have been very appreciative of our efforts and pleased with the material received."

- But 30 reported problems:

  "Too great service expansion without funding and staff increases to maintain adequate service."
  "Any cooperative activity decreases time available for regular duties...."
  "Staffing and funding are always problems... service to our clientele has tripled...."
  "We tend to be givers rather than receivers... one library draws upon our resources in an excessively heavy way...a review of this support might well become necessary."
  "Occasionally, our sharing will run us short of a (needed document)."
  "Union lists which do not include free reprints are not of much use, since we have no quick or easy way of paying for them."
  "Organizing and coding of union list data is time consuming...."
  "So far have been more trouble than worth (reports, surveys, etc.)...problem has been my (librarian's) time."

Comments, Suggestions, Requests

- Assurances field libraries would like to have from parent agencies and/or the FLC:

  Arrange for LEXIS computer-based system for Hawaii.
  Continued support, encouragement of the work accomplished by field library personnel.
  A person or committee to whom (one) might look for assistance with local problems of funding, library development, and staffing.
  Reduction and elimination of...regulations on ADP, acquisitions, contracts, etc.
  Keep technical personnel abreast of new technology...supplied with up-to-date technology publications.
  FLC secure the participation of representative field libraries during the planning stages of any proposed federal library network.
  Mandate that requires each of the U.S. Department of Energy Regional Offices to support a library and information center.
  That current and additional library cooperative activities...will be encouraged and developed
  If public access...need greater number of staff and other support...huge increase in use.
  Clarification of the copyright law applied to... government libraries.
  An official OK on spending money on cooperative ventures with local libraries.
  That library will retain autonomy to participate only as much as we balance out with benefits.
  Privilege of receiving new materials from some sort of cooperative. Most cooperatives and networks will not loan new books...the majority of our requests.

- Legislation, funding, regulations libraries would like to see developed:

  Core fund contributed by parent organization for the most basic books (in our specialty).
  Libraries...not like other federal clerical operations...should have kind of recruiting, purchasing authority and contract freedoms as university libraries....
  Access to...nationally developed information systems...national reference service; simplification of copyright regulations...better mechanism for NTIS document delivery...and faster journal article delivery.

Legislation...or whatever it takes to provide general energy information centers for the public...cover basic fields of alternative energies.
...promote inter- and intra-regional networks and cooperation in order to effect cost reductions....
...procurement regulations revised so that federal libraries can pay for photocopy charges... with a more economic form...than use of purchase orders.
Stafffing standards.
Source to use for funding cooperative ventures.
Legislation that would provide special low postal rates for libraries that cover not only the cost of postage but insuring the materials sent from one library to another.
Increased funding for (resource) centers would extend and improve services.
Some sort of simple mechanism for recovering the cost of service to non-federal entities.
(1) The need for a review of existing procurement regulations and the many interpretations to which they are subject; (2) the inadequacies of the Federal Librarians' Register...both source of constant frustration...effect much-needed and long-overdue reforms...widely appreciated.
Legislation that would limit contracting... helpful not to have the threat of contracting hanging over us....
Union list of journals from federal libraries; regulations which permit libraries to set up deposit accounts with nongovernment agencies like ERIC...and at large university libraries; regional federal centers which could locate and borrow nonlocal items repidly (perhaps via an online system).
Funds to provide items essential to a library, such as copy machines, terminals, AV....
Funding to support regional medical libraries to benefit libraries with smaller collections and fewer resources.

- Comments offered by respondents:

Common key word index of the holdings among DOE regional libraries...and libraries in other government libraries in our region.
An interlocking computerized information retrieval system for searching all governmental databases....
Recognition (funding, etc.) for library support of education programs on base.

Your efforts in furthering cooperative activities between federal and non-federal libraries are appreciated.
It seems that for East Coast libraries/information centers, there is plenty of information exchanged. For those of us in the West, it is difficult to keep up with the national picture/trends. Like to know something will be done with these surveys...this represents a major investment for a grossly understaffed library....

FEDERAL LIBRARIES
REGION V

USDA, Science and Education Administration
Northern Regional Research Center Library
1851 North University Street
Peoria, IL 61604

Region V HUD Library
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

*Library
Veterans Administration Medical Center
North Chicago, IL 60064

• Library
Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration Hospital
Hines, IL 60141

••Library
Veterans Administration West Side Medical Center
820 S. Damen Avenue
Chicago, IL 60612

*Federal Information Center
Everett McKinley Dirksen Bldg.
219 South Dearborn Street
Room 250
Chicago, IL 60604

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Library
N. Central Division
536 South Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60605

••Naval Regional Medical Center
Medical Library
Great Lakes, IL 60088

• General Library
Naval Regional Medical Center
Building 200-H
Great Lakes, IL 60088

*FL 3018/Base Library
Chanute AFB, IL 61868

Chicago Field Office Library
ITA Commerce
51 E. Monroe Street
Chicago, IL 60603

Region V, EPA Library
200 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604

Naval Training Center Library
Building 3
Great Lakes, IL 60088

Metropolitan Correctional Center Library
Department of Justice
Chicago, IL 60605

*FL 3114, Technical Library
HQ AFCC/DAPL
Scott AFB, IL 62225

FL 4407/Base Library
375th Air Base Group
Scott AFB, IL 62225

Naval Air Center
Station Library, Bldg. 10
Glenview, IL 60026

FL 4414/Technical Library
Air Weather Service
Environmental Technical Applications Center
Scott AFB, IL 62225

FL 4499/Library
AOS/LDT
Scott AFB, IL 62225

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
North Central Division
536 S. Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60605

• Attended Regional Meeting.
* Responded to Questionnaire.

United States Court
William J. Campbell Library
219 South Dearborn Street
Room 1448
Chicago, IL 60604

*U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
Library
844 N. Rush Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Library
Veterans Administration Medical
Center--Lakeside Hospital
333 East Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Chicago District
219 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60605

AFCS Technical Information
Center
Air Force Communications
System
Scott AFB, IL 62225

Post Library
U.S. Army--St. Louis Area
Support Center
Recreations Services Library
Bldg. 183
Granite City, IL 62040

*Library
U.S. Army Construction Engineering
Research Laboratory
Interstate Research Park
P. O. Box 4005
Champaign, IL 61820

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Danville, IL 61832

*Morale Support Library
Bldg. 1--Bradley Loop
Fort Sheridan, IL 60037

Library
Naval Dental Research
Institute
Naval Base, Bldg. 1-H
Great Lakes, IL 60088

Library Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Downey, IL 60064

Rock Island Arsenal
ATTN: SARRI-LPL, Technical
Library
Rockland, IL 61201

*Rock Island District
Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Clock Tower Bldg.
Rock Island, IL 61201

U.S. Army Management
Engineering Training Activity
Ameta Library
Rock Island Arsenal
Rock Island, IL 61201

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Marion, IL 62959

Library
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439

Federal Signal Corporation
Signal Divis on--Research
Library
13601 S. Western Avenue
Blue Island, IL 60406

*Technical Library
U.S. ARRCOM
DRSAR-LEP-L
Rock Island, IL 61299

General Library
Naval Weapons Support Center
Crane, IN 47522

Naval Avionics Center
ATTN: Library--D/765
21st St. and Arlington Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46218

*Technical Library--Code 016
United States Navy
Naval Weapons Support Center
Crane, IN 47522

Library
U.S. Department of Labor
Atterbury Job Corps Center
Edinburgh, IN 46124

• Post Library
U.S. Army
Bldg. 614, Otis Avenue
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46216

• Library
Hawley Army Hospital
Bldg. 300
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46216

• Main Library
Morale Support Division
Bldg. 400, Room 205
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46216

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
1600 Randalia Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Base Library
U.S. Air Force
AFL 4654
Grissom AFB, IN 46971

Avionic Center Technical Library
U.S. Navy
21st and Arlington Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46218

•*Library
Veterans Administration Hospital
1481 W. Tenth Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Library
Veterans Administration
Hospital
38th Street at Home Avenue
Marion, IN 46952

United States Penitentiary
Independent Study Library
Route 1, Box 33
Terre Haute, IN 47808

Library, U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Indiana District Office
1819 N. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Federal Information Center
Federal Building
575 N. Pennsylvania
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Duneland National Lakeshore
Library
R.R. 2, Kimmel Road
Box 139A
Chesterton, IN 46304

Theodore Levin Memorial Library
U.S. District Court
Eastern Michigan District
722 Federal Building
Detroit, MI 48226

*Field Law Library
USA Tank Automotive Materiel
Readiness Command
Warren, MI 48090

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Allen Park, MI 48101

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
2215 Fuller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
1500 Weiss Street
Saginaw, MI 48602

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Battle Creek, MI 49016

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Iron Mountain, MI 49801

*Federal Center Library
Defense Logistics Service Center
50 N. Washington Street
Battle Creek, MI 49016

USDA, APHIS
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Center Library
Federal Center, Room 2-3-71
Battle Creek, MI 49016

US EPA
Motor Vehicle Emission
Laboratory Library
2565 Plymouth Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

*Library, Detroit Field Office
U.S. Department of Commerce
445 Federal Building
Detroit, MI 48226

Library
Great Lakes Environmental
Research Laboratory (NOAA)
2300 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

*Library
Great Lakes Basin Commission
3475 Plymouth Road
P. O. Box 999
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Base Library/FL 4585
Wurtsmith AFB, MI 48753

*Base Library/FL 4515
K. I. Sawyer AFB
MI 49843

*Base Library
USA TARCOM Support Activities
Selfridge Air Nation Guard Base
MI 48045

Technical Library
DRDTA UL
USA TARADCOM
Warren, MI 48090

Library
Corps of Engineers Detroit
District
150 Michigan Avenue
P. O. Box 1027
Detroit, MI 48231

Library
Federal Correctional
Institution
Milan, MI 48160

Van Oosten Library
Great Lakes Fishery Laboratory
1451 Green Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

*Federal Reserve Bank of
Minneapolis Library
250 Marquette Avenue, S
Minneapolis, MN 55480

*Library
U.S. Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
108 Federal Building
110 S. Fourth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401

*Library
Veterans Administration Hospital
54th St. and 48th Ave., South
Minneapolis, MN 55417

**District Technical Library
US Army Corps of Engineers
1135 USPO and Custom House
St. Paul, MN 55101

**U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service
N. Central Forest Experiment
Station Library
University of Minnesota
1992 Folwell Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108

*U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of
Appeals Library
543 Federal Building
316 N. Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

**Library
U.S. Bureau of Mines
Twin Cities Research Center
5629 Minnehaha Avenue, South
Minneapolis, MN 55417

* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Science Reference Library
Federal Building
Fort Snelling, St. Paul, MN 55111

FL 4816/Base Library
Duluth IAP, MN 55814

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
St. Cloud, MN 56301

Library
US EPA
Environmental Research Laboratory
6201 Congdon Boulevard
Duluth, MN 55804

Library
U.S. District Court
U.S. Courthouse
Cleveland, OH 44114

Library
U.S. District Court of Appeals
6th Circuit
617 U.S.Post Office & Court House
Cincinnati, OH 45202

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
10701 East Boulevard
Cleveland, OH 44106

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
3200 Vine Street
Cincinnati, OH 45220

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Health Sciences Library
Dayton, OH 45428

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Chillicothe, OH 45601

Library
NIOSH Clearinghouse
Taft Laboratories
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, OH 45226

Library
Technical Publications
Division, NASA
21000 Brookpark Road
Cleveland, OH 44135

Library
Environmental Research Center
US EPA
26 W. St. Clair Street
Cincinnati, OH 45268

*Library/FL 2300
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

Library/FL 2301
AF Defense Institute of
Security
DISAM/DAL
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

Library
HQ AFLC/DPS
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

Library
AFALD/PTQS
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

Technical Library/FL 2830
FTD/NICD
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

AFWAL/TST Library
FL 2802
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

*Academic Library/FL 3019
AF Institute of Technology
Wright-Patterson AFB
OH 45433

Base Library/FL 4601
Rickenbacker AFB, OH 43217

Library
USA Engineer Division Ohio River
550 Main Street
P. O. Box 1159
Cincinnati, OH 45201

Library
Federal Correctional Institution
Oxford, WI 53952

Field Law Library
HQS. Fort McCoy
Sparta, WI 54656

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
5000 West National Avenue
Wood, WI 53193

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
William S. Middleton Memorial
Library
2500 Overlook Terrace
Madison, WI 53705

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Tomah, WI 54660

*USDA, Forest Service
Forest Products Laboratory
Library
P. O. Box 5130
Madison, WI 53705

*Library
National Fishery Research
Laboratory
P. O. Box 818
LaCrosse, WI 54601

Water Resources Division
Library
1815 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53706

REGION VI

Library
National Center for
Toxicological Research
Jefferson, AR 72079

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
300 Roosevelt Road
Little Rock, AR 72206

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Fayetteville, AR 72701

FL 4460/Base Library
Little Rock AFB, AR 72076

*FL 4634/Base Library
Blytheville AFB, AR 72315

District Law Library
U.S. Army Engineer District,
Little Rock
P. O. Box 867
Little Rock, AR 72203

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Little Rock District
P. O. Box 867
Little Rock, AR 72203

*Library
Hot Springs National Park
P. O. Box 1860
Hot Springs, AR 71901

*Library
Department of Interior, National
Park Service
Buffalo National River
P. O. Box 1173
Harrison, AR 72601

*Library
5th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals
600 Camp Street, Room 106
New Orleans, LA 70130

*Library
USDA, Forest Service
Southern Forest Experiment
Station
Room T-10210 U.S. Postal
Service Building
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70113

*USDA SEA Library
Southern Region Research
Center
P. O. Box 19687
New Orleans, LA 70179

Medical Library
U.S. Public Health Service
Hospital
210 State Street
New Orleans, LA 70118

Medical Library
U.S. Public Health Service
Hospital
Carville, LA 70721

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
1601 Perdido Street
New Orleans, LA 70146

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
510 E. Stoner Avenue
Shreveport, LA 71130

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Alexandria, LA 71301

FL 4608/Base Library
Barksdale AFB, LA 71110

FL 4805/Base Library
England AFB, LA 71301

• Attended Regional Meeting.
* Responded to Questionnaire.

*Medical Library
U.S. Army Hospital
Fort Polk, LA 71459

Library Service Center
Building 1001
Fort Polk, LA 71459

*Library
U.S. Army Engineer
New Orleans District
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160

*Library, Bldg. 157
Naval Support Activity
New Orleans, LA 70112

Station Library
Naval Air Station
New Orleans, LA 70146

*Library
Chitimacha Day School
Route 2, Box 222
Jeanerette, LA 70544

Library
U.S. Geological Survey
P. O. Box 7944
Metairie, LA 70010

National Finance Center Library
P. O. Box 60000
New Orleans, LA 70160

Post Library
Building 1802
Fort Polk, LA 71459

Naval Regional Medical Clinic
ATTN: Library-Code 00
New Orleans, LA 70146

Supervisor of Shipbuilding
Conversion and Repair, U.S. Navy
ATTN: Library-Code 240.4
New Orleans, LA 70146

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
2100 Ridgecrest Drive, SE
Albuquerque, NM 87108

*FL 2809/Technical Library
AFWL/SUL
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117

FL 2811/Technical Library
6585 TG/TSL
Holloman AFB, NM 88330

FL 4469/Base Library
Building 20204
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117

Base Library
Cannon AFB, NM 88101

FL 4801/Base Library
Holloman AFB, NM 88330

Medical Library
McAffee Army Hospital
White Sands Missile Range
NM 88002

*Technical Library, Bldg. 1504
White Sands Missile Range
NM 88002

Post Library
White Sands Missile Range
NM 88002

Technical Library
U.S. Army TRADOC Systems
Analysis Activity
ATTN: ATAA-SL
White Sands Missile Range
NM 88002

Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Albuquerque District
P. O. Box 1580
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Field Solicitor Law Library
P. O. Box 1696
Albuquerque, NM 87103

*Chaco Center Archive & Library
Division of Cultural Research
National Park Service
P. O. Box 26176
Albuquerque, NM 87125

*Library
Chaco Canyon National Monument
Star Route 4, Box 6500
Bloomfield, NM 87413

*Library
Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87501

*Library
Fort Union National Monument
Watrous, NM 87753

Library
New Mexico State Office
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1449
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Library
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1397
1717 West Second Street
Roswell, NM 88201

*Library
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
P. O. Box 10146
9169 Coors NW
Albuquerque, NM 87184

Library
Institute of American Indian Arts
Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, NM 87501

*Library, Region II
Office of Environment
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
P. O. Box 1306
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Library
U.S. Geological Survey, WRD
P. O. Box 26659
Albuquerque, NM 87125

*Oklahoma City Central Federal Law Library
Room 5114, U.S. Courthouse
200 NW Fourth Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

Research Library
National Severe Storms Laboratory, NOAA
1313 Halley Circle
Norman, OK 73069

*Library DPB-60
Transportation Safety Institute
5500 S. MacArthur Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73125

Library
Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI)
Federal Aviation Administration
P. O. Box 25082
Oklahoma City, OK 73125

Library
Bartlesville Energy Technology Center
P. O. Box 1398
Bartlesville, OK 74003

*Library
Veterans Administration Medical Center
921 Northeast 13th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73104

*Medical Library
Veterans Administration Medical Center
Memorial Station, Honor Heights Drive
Muskogee, OK 74401

Library, Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
P. O. Box 1198
Ada, OK 74820

Library
U.S. Postal Service Training and DI Technical Center
P. O. Box 1800
Norman, OK 73069

*FL 2030/Base Library
Tinker AFB, OK 73145

Library/NWCL
Vance AFB, OK 73701

Aeronautical Center Library--
AAC-44D
P. O. Box 25082
Oklahoma City, OK 73125

FL 4419/Base Library
Altus AFB, OK 73521

*Morris Swett Technical Library
U.S. Army Field Artillery School
Snow Hall
Fort Sill, OK 73503

Nye Library
1640 Randolph Road
Fort Sill, OK 73503

*Medical Library
Building 4700, Room 1
Reynolds Army Hospital
Fort Sill, OK 73503

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Tulsa District
P. O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74102

Library
Federal Correctional Institute
P. O. Box 1500
El Reno, OK 73036

*Law Library, Regional Solicitor
U.S. Department of the Interior
Box 3156
Tulsa, OK 74101

*Law Library
U.S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 1508
Muskogee, OK 74401

Library
Fort Sill Indian School
Lawton, OK 73501

U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals
Library
Houston, TX 77002

Library
U.S. District Courts
655 E. Durango Boulevard
San Antonio, TX 78206

*Office of Field Services
International Trade
Administration
Department of Commerce
1114 Commerce Street, Room 1200
Dallas, TX 75202

Library
Southern Region Headquarters
National Weather Service, NOAA
819 Taylor Street, Room 10E09
Fort Worth, TX 76102

*Galveston Laboratory Library
National Marine SE Fisheries
Center
U.S. Department of Commerce,
NOAA
4700 Avenue U
Galveston, TX 77550

• Medical Library
U.S. Public Health Service
Hospital
2050 Space Park Drive
Nassau Bay
Houston, TX 77058

Region VI Library
Department of Housing and
Urban Development
1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, TX 75242

Federal Aviation Administration
SW Region Library--ASW-66
P. O. Box 1689
Fort Worth, TX 76101

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
4500 South Lancaster Road
Dallas, TX 75216

*Library
Sam Rayburn Memorial Veterans
Medical Center
East Ninth and Lipscomb
Bonham, TX 75418

*Library
Olin E. Teague Veterans
Administration Medical Center
Temple, TX 76501

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Marlin, TX 76661

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Memorial Drive
Waco, TX 76703

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
2002 Holcombe Boulevard
Houston, TX 77211

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Kerrville, TX 78028

*Library
Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans
Administration Medical Center
7400 Merton Minter Boulevard
San Antonio, TX 78284

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
6010 Amarillo Boulevard, West
Amarillo, TX 79106

Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Big Spring, TX 79720

*Technical Library
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, TX 77058

*Region VI Library
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency
1201 Elm Street
Dallas, TX 75270

*Lyndon B. Johnson Library
General Services Administration
Austin, TX 78705

FL 3030/Base Library
3480th ABG
Goodfellow AFB, TX 76903

FL 2051/Library
SA-ALC/MMEDO, Bldg. 171
Kelly AFB, TX 78241

Library, FL 2879/SGEL
Wilford Hall Medical Center
Lackland AFB, TX 78236

FL 3020/Base Library
Sheppard AFB, TX 76311

FL 3050/Library
USAF Officer Training School
Lackland AFB, TX 78236

• Air Force Library Program
HQ AFMPC/MPCSOA
Randolph AFB, TX 78148

*Base Library
2851 ABG-SSL
Kelly AFB, TX 78241

*FL 7046/General Library
Electronic Security Command
6923 SPTS/SSL
San Antonio, TX 78243

*FL 2055/Aeromedical Library
USAFSAM/TSK6
USAF School of Aero Medicine
Brooks AFB, TX 78235

FL 2857/Base Librarian
6510 ABG/SSL
Brooks AFB, TX 78235

*FL 2870/Technical Library
AFHRL/DOJN
Brooks AFB, TX 78235

Training Center Library
Sheppard AFB, TX 76311

FL 3021
Academic Library/MSTL
USAF School of Health Care
Sciences
Sheppard AFB, TX 76311

FL 3089/Base Library
Randolph AFB, TX 78148

FL 3000
HQ ATC/DPSOL
Randolph AFB, TX 78148

FL 3002
Social Actions Training Branch
Academic Library/TTZSR/97
Lackland AFB, TX 78236

Library/FL 3046
DLIELC/LESSL/56
Lackland AFB, TX 78236

• FL 3047/Base Library
Lackland AFB, TX 78236

FL 3099/Base Library
Laughlin AFB, TX 78840

FL 3060/Base Library
Reese AFB, TX 79489

Casey Memorial Library
Bldg. 18000
Fort Hood, TX 76544

FL 4661/Base Library
Dyess AFB, TX 79607

FL 4857/Base Library
Bergstrom AFB, TX 78743

Technical Library
DARCOM Intern Training Center
ATTN: DRX MC-ITC-AL
Red River Army Depot
Texarkana, TX 75501

Library
Language Training Facility
Fort Hood, TX 76544

*TCATA Technical Library
Fort Hood, TX 76544

Library Service Center
Building 1850
Fort Hood, TX 76544

*Medical Library
Darnall Army Hospital
Fort Hood, TX 76544

**Stimson Library
Bldg. 2840, Room 106
Academy of Health Sciences
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Medical Library
U.S. Army Institute of
Surgical Research
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

• Medical Library
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

**Post Library
Building 2242
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

*Mail and Records Branch
Library
Corpus Christi Army Depot
Corpus Christi, TX 78419

*Library, Reference and Research
Branch
Corpus Christi Army Depot
Corpus Christi, TX 78419

Post Library, Building 53
Fort Bliss, TX 79916

Library
Human Resources Research
Collection
USA Air Defense Center
Fort Bliss, TX 79916

Library
USA Air Defense School
Building 2, Wing E
Box 5040
Fort Bliss, TX 79916

U.S. Army Sergeants Academy
ATTN: Learning Resources Center
Fort Bliss, TX 79918

Medical Library
William Beaumont Army
Medical Center
Fort Bliss, El Paso, TX 79920

Patient Library
William Beaumont Army
Medical Center
El Paso, TX 79920

Field Law Library
Fifth United States Army
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Field Law Library
U.S. Army Garrison
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

*Field Law Library
SJA Office Library
U.S. Army Health Service Command
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District
819 Taylor Street
P. O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, TX 76102

*Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Galveston District
P. O. Box 1229
Galveston, TX 77553

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
SW Division
1114 Commerce Street
Main Tower Building
Dallas, TX 75242

Station Library
Naval Air Station
Dallas, TX 75211

Station Library, Bldg. 1039
Naval Air Station
Chase Field
Beeville, TX 78103

Station Library, Bldg. 1781
Naval Air Station
Kingsville, TX 78363

Station Library, Bldg. 5
Naval Air Station
Corpus Christi, TX 78419

General Library, Bldg. H-12
Naval Regional Medical Center
Corpus Christi, TX 78419

Library
Federal Correctional Institution
Texarkana, TX 75502

*Library
Padre Island National Seashore
9405 South Padre Island Drive
Corpus Christi, TX 78418

*Library
Fort Davis National Historic
Site
Box 1456
Fort Davis, TX 79734

*Library
Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834

Library
Chamizal National Memorial
620 First City National Bank
Building
El Paso, TX 79901

*FL 4689/Base Library
Carswell AFB, TX 76127

*Center Library
Bldg. 21, Fort Bliss
El Paso, TX 79916

Patient Library
U.S. Public Health Service
Hospital
2050 Space Park Drive
Nassau Bay
Houston, TX 77058

*Law Library
Department of the Interior
Box H-4393 Herring Plaza
Amarillo TX 79101

REGION IX

*Library
USDA, Science and Education Administration
Western Cotton Research Laboratory
4135 E. Broadway
Phoenix, AZ 85040

*Library
Veterans Administration Medical Center
Seventh St. & Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Library
Veterans Administration Medical Center
Prescott, AZ 86313

*Library
Veterans Administration Medical Center
Tucson, AZ 85723

FL 3044/Base Library
Williams AFB, AZ 85224

FL 4887/Base Library
Luke AFB, AZ 85309

FL 4877/Base Library
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ 85707

*Technical Library
ATTN: STEYP-F10-TL
Materiel Test Directorate
U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground
Yuma, AZ 85364

Post Library
Morale Support
Yuma Proving Ground
Yuma, AZ 85364

Medical Library
Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

*Library
Technical Reference Division
HQ Fort Huachuca
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

*Library
U.S. Army Intelligence Center & School, Bldg. 62711
ATTN: ATSI-DT-SFL
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

*Post Library
Bldg. 41420
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

Field Law Library
HQ Army Communications Command
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

Field Law Library
Legal Service Center
HQS Fort Huachuca
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613

USDA, Science & Education Administration
Bee Research Laboratory Library
2000 East Allen Road
Tucson, AZ 85719

USDA, Science & Education Administration
Southwest Watershed Research Center Library
442 East Seventh Street
Tucson, AZ 85705

USDA, Science & Education Administration
Water Conservation Laboratory Library
4331 E. Broadway
Phoenix, AZ 85040

Station Library
Marine Corps Air Station
Yuma, AZ 85364

*Library
Tonto National Monument
P. O. Box 707
Roosevelt, AZ 85545

*Library
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Fort Bowie National Historical Site
P. O. Box 158
Bowie, AZ 85605

• Attended Regional Meeting.
* Responded to Questionnaire.

*Division of Anthropological & Library Collections
Western Archeological Center
P. O. Box 49008
Tucson, AZ 85717

*Wupatki Sunset Library
Wupatki National Monument
Tuba Star Route
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Library
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, AZ 86022

*Research Library
Grand Canyon National Park
P. O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Library
Horace M. Albright Training Center
P. O. Box 477
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

*Library, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
National Park Service
Box 150
Ganado, AZ 86505

Library
Arizona State Office
Bureau of Land Management
2400 Valley Bank Center
Phoenix, AZ 85073

Library
Dilcon Boarding School
Star Route
Winslow, AZ 86047

Library
U.S. Geological Survey
255 North Gemini Drive
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

U.S. Court of Appeals Library
1702 U.S. Courthouse
312 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Library, Region IX
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P. O. Box 36003
San Francisco, CA 94102

*Branch Library
9th Circuit Court of Appeals
940 Front Street
San Diego, CA 92189

Library
U.S. Court of Appeals
9th District
P. O. Box 5731
San Francisco, CA 94101

Library, U.S. District Court
Northern District of California
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

*Defense Language Institute Academic Library
Foreign Language Center
Bldg. 618
Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Science and Education Administration
Western Regional Research Center Library
Berkeley, CA 94710

**Library
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station
P. O. Box 245
Berkeley, CA 94701

Library, Southwest Fisheries Center
LaJolla Laboratory, NOAA
P. O. Box 271
LaJolla, CA 92038

*Library
Tiburon Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries NOAA
3150 Paradise Drive
Tiburon, CA 94920

*Medical Library
U.S. Public Health Service Hospital
15th Avenue & Lake Street
San Francisco, CA 94118

Library
San Francisco Operations Office
U.S. Department of Energy
1333 Broadway
Oakland, CA 94612

*Library
Wadsworth Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Wilshire & Sawtelle Boulevards
Los Angeles, CA 90073

Library
Brentwood Veterans
Administration Medical Center
11301 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90073

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
5901 East Seventh Street
Long Beach, CA 90822

Library
Veterans Administration Hospital
Sepulveda, CA 91343

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
3350 LaJolla Village Drive
San Diego, CA 92161

*Library
Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans
Administration Hospital
11201 Benton Street
Loma Linda, CA 92357

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
2615 East Clinton Avenue
Fresno, CA 93703

*Library
Veterans Administration Medical
Center
3801 Miranda Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304

*Library
Veterans Administration Medical
Center
4150 Clement Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
Livermore, CA 94550

*Library
Veterans Administration
Medical Center
150 Muir Road
Martinez, CA 94553

*Information Support Section
Technical Information and
Documentation Division
Jet Propulsion Laboratory NASA
4800 Oak Grove Drive
M/S 111-113
Pasadena, CA 91103

Library, Management Services
Branch
Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research
Center NASA
P. O. Box 273
Edwards, CA 93523

**NASA Ames Research Center
Library
Moffett Field, CA 94035

**Region IX Library
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

FL 2040/Base Library
McClellan AFB, CA 95652

*FL 2827/Technical Library
WSMC/PMET
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437

FL 2805/Base Library
6510 ABG/SSL
Edwards AFB, CA 93523

Supervisor of Shipbuilding,
Conversion & Repair, USN
ATTN: Library--Code 245
San Francisco, CA 94135

**FL 2806/Technical Library
6510 ABG/SSD
Edwards AFB, CA 93523

FL 3067/Base Library
Mather AFB, CA 95655

FL 4448/Base Library
Norton AFB, CA 92409

**FL 4427/Base Library
Travis AFB, CA 94535

FL 4664/Base Library
March AFB, CA 92508

*FL 4610/Base Library
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437

*FL 4672/Base Library
Bldg. 422
Castle AFB, CA 95342

FL 4686/Base Library
Beale AFB, CA 95903

*FL 4812/Base Library
George AFB, CA 92392

Technical Information Center
U.S. Army Combat Development
Experimentation Command
Bldg. 2925, Box 22
Fort Ord, CA 93941

*Medical Library
Silas B. Hayes Army Hospital
Fort Ord, CA 93941

Library Processing Center
Building 4275
Fort Ord, CA 93941

*USA OECS, Bldg. 2824
ATTN: Library
Fort Ord, CA 93941

*Post Library, Morale Support
Building 386
Presidio of San Francisco
CA 94129

*Medical Library, Room 338
Letterman Army Medical Center
Presidio of San Francisco
CA 94129

Library
Naval Health Research Center
P. O. Box 85122
San Diego, CA 92138

*Medical Research Library
Letterman Army Institute
of Research
Presidio of San Francisco
CA 94129

Post Library
Oakland Army Base, Bldg. 726
Oakland, CA 94626

Post Library, Morale Support
Sharpe Army Depot
Lathrop, CA 95330

Post Library
U.S. Department of the Army
Sacramento, CA 95813

Technical Library
Sacramento Army Depot
Sacramento, CA 95813

Post Library
Sierra Army Depot
Herlong, CA 96113

Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
800 Los Angeles Street
P. O. Box 2711
Los Angeles, CA 90053

Division Law Library
U.S. Army Engineer Division
South Pacific
630 Sansome Street, Room 1216
San Francisco, CA 94111

*Field Law Library
Sixth U.S. Army
Presidio of San Francisco
CA 94129

*Staff Judge Advocate Library
Presidio of San Francisco
CA 94129

Field Law Library
Letterman Army Medical Center
San Francisco, CA 94129

District Law Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
650 Capitol Mall, Room 8307
Sacramento, CA 95814

Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
300 Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90053

**Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
211 Main Street, Room 907
San Francisco, CA 94105

*Naval Station
Station Library, Bldg. 398
Long Beach, CA 90822

Naval Supply Center
Technical Library, Code 103
937 North Harbor Drive
San Diego, CA 92132

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers South
Pacific Division
630 Sansome Street, Room 1216
San Francisco, CA 94111

Technical Library
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814

Technical Library
Fleet Analysis Center
Naval Weapons Station
Corona, CA 91720

Library
Naval Medical Neuropsychiatric
Research Center
San Diego, CA 92152

*Moreel Library, Naval School
Civil Engineer Corps
Port Hueneme, CA 93043

Medical Library
Naval Regional Medical Center
Long Beach, CA 90822

*Technical Library
Combat Systems Maintenance
Training Facility
Combat Systems Technical Schools
Command, Mare Island
Vallejo, CA 94592

Technical Library
Mare Island Naval Shipyard
Vallejo, CA 94590

* Medical Library, Naval
Regional Medical Center
8750 Mountain Boulevard
Oakland, CA 94627

*Library
Naval Environmental Supply
Office
Naval Construction Battalion
Center
Port Hueneme, CA 93043

General Library
Naval Regional Medical Center
7500 E. Carson Street
Long Beach, CA 90822

Base Library, Bldg. 1122
Marine Corps Base
Camp Pendleton, CA 92055

General Library, Bldg. H-100
Naval Regional Medical Center
Camp Pendleton, CA 92055

Center Library, Bldg. 177
Naval Training Center
San Diego, CA 92133

General Library, Bldg. 7-B
Naval Regional Medical Center
San Diego, CA 92134

Station Library, Bldg. 91
Naval Air Station, North Island
San Diego, CA 92135

*Station Library, Bldg. 152
Naval Station (Code 10)
Box 15
San Diego, CA 92136

Depot Library, Bldg. 7
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, CA 92140

Station Library, Bldg. 471
Naval Air Station, Miramar
San Diego, CA 92145

Base Library
Naval Amphibious Base,
Coronado
Building 256 (Code ADRL)
San Diego, CA 92155

General Library
Naval Air Facility
El Centro, CA 92243

*Base Library, Bldg. 1528
Marine Corps Base
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

Base Library
Marine Corps Logistics Support
Base
Barstow, CA 92311

Library
USDA, Forest Service
Equipment Development Center
444 E. Bonita Avenue
San Dimas, CA 91773

*Naval Environmental Prediction
Research Facility
ATTN: Library
Monterey, CA 93940

Medical Library
Naval Regional Medical Center
Camp Pendleton, CA 92055

*Thompson Medical Library
Naval Regional Medical Center
San Diego, CA 92134

Naval Supply Center
ATTN: Library
Code 343
China Lake, CA 93555

*Station Library, Bldg. 280
Marine Corps Air Station El Toro
Santa Ana, CA 92709

Station Library
Marine Corps Air Station
(Helicopter)
Tustin, CA 92710

*Station Library, Bldg. 221
Naval Air Station
Point Mugu, CA 93042

*Center Library, Bldg. 65
Code 31L
Naval Construction Battalion
Center
Port Hueneme, CA 93043

Station Library, Bldg. 821
Naval Air Station
Lemoore, CA 93245

Center Library (Code 5336)
Naval Weapons Center
China Lake, CA 93555

Station Library, Bldg. 14
Naval Air Station
Moffett Field, CA 94035

**Station Library, Bldg. 265
Naval Support Activity,
Treasure Island
San Francisco, CA 94130

*Station Library
U.S. Naval Air Station
Building 2, Wing 3
Alameda, CA 94501

Station Library, Bldg. E-98
Naval Weapons Station
Concord, CA 94520

*Rodman Library
Naval Support Activity,
Mare Island
Building 545, Code 41B
Vallejo, CA 94592

*General Library
Naval Regional Medical Center
Building 101, Code 58
Oakland, CA 94627

Station Library
Naval Communication Station
Stockton, CA 95203

Naval Electronics Systems
Engineering Center, San Diego
ATTN: Library-Code 315
P. O. Box 80337
San Diego, CA 92138

General Library, Skaggs Island
Naval Security Group Activity
Sonoma, CA 95476

Technical Library
Code 447
Naval Oceans Systems Center
San Diego, CA 92152

*Naval Personnel Research and
Development Center
ATTN: Library
Code P201L
San Diego, CA 92152

Naval Air Station
ATTN: Technical Library,
Code 6860
Point Mugu, CA 93042

Naval Environmental Support Office
ATTN: Library
Naval Construction Battalion Center
Port Hueneme, CA 93043

**Dudley Knox Library
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, CA 93940

Technical Division Library
Naval Supply Center
Building 311-4W Code 205L
Seventh & Maritime Streets
Oakland, CA 94625

Education Department Library
Federal Correctional Institution
P. O. Box W
Lompoc, CA 93436

Research Library
Yosemite National Park
Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389

*Media Center
Sherman Indian High School
9010 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, CA 92503

**U.S. Geological Survey Library
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Library
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

**Energy Resources Center
U.S. Dept. of Energy, Region IX
333 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Fleet Combat Direction Systems
Support Activity
ATTN: Data Resource Center
San Diego, CA 92147

National Weather Service
Technical Library-Code 80211
Seal Beach, Corona Annex
Corona, CA 91720

Naval Bioscience Laboratory
Library
Naval Supply Center, Bldg. 844
Oakland, CA 94525

Station Library
Naval Facility Centerville
Beach
Ferndale, CA 95536

Naval Ship Weapons Systems
Engineering Station
Data Information Branch
Port Hueneme, CA 93043

*Naval Weapons Station
WQEC Technical Library-Code 3014
Seal Beach, CA 90740

Naval Weapons Station
Technical Services Library
TDCC-Code 30T
Seal Beach, CA 90740

Education Department Library
Federal Correctional Institution
Terminal Island
San Pedro, CA 90731

*Library
U.S. District Court, Hawaii
P. O. Box 50128
Honolulu, HI 96850

Library, Honolulu Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
2570 Dole Street
P. O. Box 3830
Honolulu, HI 96812

*Pacific Region Library, APC-61
Federal Aviation Administration
P. O. Box 4009
Honolulu, HI 96813

*FL 5260/Base Library
Hickam AFB, HI 96853

FL 5239/PACAF Library Service Center
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854

*Ft. Schafter Library
Morale Support Activities Division
U.S. Army Support Command
Fort Schafter, HI 96858

Post Library
Fort Schafter, HI 96858

*Medical Library
Tripler Army Medical Center
Moanalua, HI 96859

Library, Bldg. 230
Pacific Ocean Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Schafter, HI 96858

Library
U.S. Naval Communication Area Master Station, EASTPAC
Wahiawa, HI 96786

Library, U.S. Naval Station
1514 Makalapa Drive
Honolulu, HI 96818

*Station Library
Naval Air Station
Barbers Point, HI 96862

*Station Library
Marine Corps Air Station
Building 219
Kaneohe Bay, HI 96863

*Reference Library CINCPAC
Box 13
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861

FL 5296/Base Library
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854

Library
HQ PACAF/DPSRL
Hickam AFB, HI 96853

Camp Library
U.S. Marine Corps
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861

Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific
ATTN: Library
Box 500
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Human Resources Management Center, Pearl Harbor
ATTN: Library
Bldg. 193
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

*Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Division
ATTN: Library
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Naval Supply Center
ATTN: Library, Box 300
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

*Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard
ATTN: Library, Box 400
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

*Library
Weather Service Nuclear Operations
P. O. Box 14985
Las Vegas, NV 89114

**NV Technical Library
U.S. Department of Energy
P. O. Box 14100
Las Vegas, NV 89114

*Medical Library
Veterans Administration Hospital
1000 Locust Street
Reno, NV 89520

EPA Library
Environment Monitoring Support Laboratory
P. O. Box 15027
Las Vegas, NV 89114

FL 4852/Base Library
Nellis AFB, NV 89191

Station Library
Naval Air Station
Fallon, NV 89406

Library
Lehman Caves National Monument
Baker, NV 89311

Library
Elko District Office
Bureau of Land Management
2002 Idaho Street
Elko, NV 89801

Mediart Department
Stewart Boarding School, BIA
Stewart, NV 89437

Library
Boulder City Engineer Laboratory
U.S. Bureau of Mines
500 Dale Street
Boulder City, NV 89005

Library
Metallurgy Research Center
U.S. Bureau of Mines
1605 Evans Avenue
Reno, NV 89520

Technical Library
Bureau of Reclamation
Nevada Highway and Park Street
Boulder City, NV 89005

FL 4855/Base Library
Cannon AFB, NM 88101

Library
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building, Room 2008
300 Booth Street
P. O. Box 12000
Reno, NV 89520

*Library, Toiyabe National Forest
U.S. Forest Service
111 N. Virginia Street, Room 601
Reno, NV 89501

*Library, U.S. Forest Service
Humbolt National Forest
976 Mountain City Highway
Elko, NV 89801

*Library
Internal Revenue Service
Federal Building
300 Booth Street
Reno, NV 89505

Library
U.S. Social Security Administration
Box 7117
Reno, NV 89502

*Library
U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Box 671
Elko, NV 89801

*Library
U.S. Water & Power Resources Service
Lahontan Basin Projects Office
P. O. Box 640
Carson City, NV 89701

*Library
Lake Mead National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Highway
Boulder City, NV 89005

Library
Bureau of Land Management District
Ely, NV 89301

*FL 4624/Base Library
Anderson AFB, Guam
APO San Francisco 96334

Field Law Library
HQS Kwajalein Missile Range
Ballistic Missile Defense
Systems Command
P. O. Box 26
APO San Francisco 96555

Station Library
U.S. Naval Station, Guam
Box 174
FPO San Francisco 96630

*Station Library
U.S. Naval Communication Area
Master Station, WESTPAC, Guam
Box 108
FPO San Francisco 96630

*General Library
U.S. Naval Regional Medical
Center, Guam
Box 7747
FPO San Francisco 96630

Library
U.S. Naval Air Station, Guam
Box 52
FPO San Francisco 96637

*PWC Technical Library
U.S. Navy Public Works Center
FPO San Francisco 96630

*U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility
Code 814
ATTN: SRF Library
FPO San Francisco 96630

WASHINGTON AREA AGENCIES VISITED

Department of Agriculture
Wallace C. Olsen

Air Force
Eleanor Driscoll

Archives
Patricia A. Andrews

Army Corps of Engineers
Abbott Martin

Army Headquarters
Dorothy Fisk

Army Library Program
Nellie Strickland

Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)
Hugh Sauter, Tex Myatt

Department of Energy
C.Neil Sherman

Environmental Protection Agency
Carol G. Alexander

Federal Legal Council
Helen Shaw

General Accounting Office
Marju Parming

Government Printing Office
James D. Young

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Elsa Freeman

Department of the Interior
Phil Haymond

International Communications Agency
Jeanne Zeydel

Department of Justice
Terry Appenzaller

Department of Labor
Andre Whisenton

WASHINGTON AREA FEDERAL LIBRARIES VISITED (Cont'd)

Library of Congress
Olive James, Chief, Loan Division

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Madeleine W. Losee

National Library of Medicine
Joseph Leiter

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Frances Swim

National Technical Information Service
Melvin S. Day

Navy
Stanley Kalkus

Senate Library
Roger Haley

Smithsonian Institution
Robert E. Maloy

Department of State
Conrad P. Eaton

Supreme Court
Roger F. Jacob

Department of Transportation
Lucile E. Beaver

U.S. Courts--Administrative Office
Patricia A. Thomas

Veterans Administration
James M. Hahn

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services 1979

Resolutions

National Information Policy

A-2

WHEREAS, a free democratic society depends on a fully informed citizenry, and

WHEREAS, all citizens must be provided information which is objective, timely and reliable, and

WHEREAS, no citizen should be restricted from access to information by the imposition of fees,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a National Information Policy be studied and implemented which would:

1) guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library and information services; and
2) ensure that government agencies at all levels work together to make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible; and
3) protect the privacy of all segments of our society including personal privacy, economic privacy and national security; and
4) reaffirm the tradition of local control over the selection and purchase of library materials.

National Policy for Free Access

A-3

WHEREAS, information in a free society is a basic right of any individual, essential for all persons, at all age levels and all economic and social levels, and

WHEREAS, publicly supported libraries are institutions of education for democratic living and exist to provide information for all,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services hereby affirms that all persons should have free access, without charge or fee to the individual, to information in public and publicly supported libraries, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services advocates the formation of a National Information Policy to ensure the right of access without charge or fee to the individual to all public and publicly supported libraries for all persons.

Access to Library and Information Services

A-5

WHEREAS, libraries and information services are obligated to reach out to all persons, and

WHEREAS, access to accurate and timely information is essential to personal needs, and

WHEREAS, libraries often do not reach out to persons who require their services, and

WHEREAS, special populations such as children and youth, the aged, home-bound, institutionalized (including correctional institutions), racial and ethnic minorities, those in divergent geographic areas, the deaf, blind, and other physically handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded, the multiple handicapped, those gifted, illiterate and semi-literate, non-English speaking groups and other groups are not now adequately served, and

WHEREAS, in-service training, training standards for library professionals, job retraining for users and potential users should be made adequate, and

WHEREAS, Federal regulations frequently restrict the right of access to library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

WHEREAS, such restrictions hinder the sharing of resources of various types, and

WHEREAS, current funding is not cost-effective and promotes the overlapping and duplication of services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that barriers to such services whether legal, fiscal, technical, attitudinal, environmental, cultural, geographic or other, must be eliminated, and that physical facilities and staff must be capable of providing services to all segments of society, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal legislation be enacted to guarantee the right of equal access to all publicly-held information for all citizens, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that institutions educating library and informational services practitioners assume responsibility to address the needs of said consumers through their training and education, and that guidelines by appropriate governmental leaders establish standards of in-service training and that training standards for library professionals be implemented without delay, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a national public policy to promote universal library and information services be adopted, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that access restrictions be removed from library materials purchased with Federal funds, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all learners, regardless of age, residence (including institutions), race, disability, ethnic or cultural background, should have continuing access to the information and material necessary to cope with the increasing complexity of our changing social, economic, and technological environment, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that assistance be provided to establish or sustain libraries and other information centers in the United States and all States that wish to provide service at centers for independent learning bringing such services to those not now served, all with the cooperation of agencies, libraries and centers, and

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Access to Information

A-10

WHEREAS, individuals, organizations and professions should have convenient access to the periodical literature of the entire world,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the system should fully utilize existing national and international library strengths, that the financial viability of the document delivery system of net-lending libraries must be protected, and that mechanisms should be developed to ensure that financial incentives for publishing are preserved, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that responsibility for developing and implementing this policy should include the coordinated efforts of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Library of Congress.

Access to Public Agency Information

A-11

WHEREAS, the Government produces a large amount of information at taxpayers' expense and makes it available in a passive manner, and

WHEREAS, people do not know how or are unable to take advantage of government information, and

WHEREAS, currently Government agencies, utilizing public funds are required to collect, disseminate, or provide information to citizens, and

WHEREAS, resources are wasted in duplication and time lost due to the difficulty in locating pertinent information, contributing to decline in citizen participation in government and wasting government resources at a time when they are scarce, and

WHEREAS, through better coordination, more cooperation (pooling of information), and aggressive dissemination, these problems can be addressed, and we foresee the library, with its technical and professional expertise, playing a central (supportive) role,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that at every level of government — local, State, and Federal — where agencies agree to pool information, there be enabling legislation permitting funds for mandated information services/functions to be pooled so that information on a certain subject or of a given type can be located in a publicly acknowledged public location, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government provide incentive grants to match cooperative pooling efforts to enable libraries and information services to provide services in coordinating and processing information, and require that upon receipt of Federal funds aggressive outreach be done by libraries in the community to stimulate use, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all pooled information shall be readily available to the public except for limitations imposed by legal protections for national security, privacy and proprietary rights.

Technology and Uniform Standards

C-1

WHEREAS, recent advances in computer technology for the creation and reproduction of documents can provide substantial reduction in cost, and

WHEREAS, many emerging technologies are now available in the public domain and could be instrumental in supplementing the flow of and access to information, and

WHEREAS, development and use of technical and procedural standards can improve effectiveness and reduce cost and extend the use of library and information services, and

WHEREAS, effective standards facilitate the exchange of information between public and private sectors and that this exchange of information is needed to better support organizational, professional, and personal activities, and

WHEREAS, economical media conversion capabilities are very important,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents and books and generating other information be encouraged to create these materials in machine-readable form in order to decrease the load of retrospective conversion, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government direct all federally supported libraries and information services and other appropriate Federal agencies to support the development review, and adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information, using established and recognized procedures and institutions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that high priority be given to establishing or extending standards which address hardware and software compatibility, computer and communications network protocols, and machine-readable information, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the private sector be encouraged to participate and to support the development of such standards, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that research be funded to develop new technologies that permit convenient and economical media conversion from and to appropriate media.

Networking

C-2

WHEREAS, library and information services contribute significantly to information resources, and

WHEREAS, access to information and library resources available in all types of libraries is needed and must be equally available to all citizens, and

WHEREAS, all types of library and information centers have resources which can contribute to library and information services, networks, and programs at all geographic levels, and

WHEREAS, resource sharing is now mandated by the information explosion, the advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of needed resources, and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks, including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such plans be developed at the national, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a national periodicals system and the concept of a national lending library for print and nonprint materials, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that plans be developed for the coordination of library and information networks and programs which would identify the responsibility for such coordination in the United States Department of Education's Office of Library and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the State library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that control of such networks remain at the State or regional level, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that mechanisms be developed to ensure access by all individuals to such networks and programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal and State funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as to develop new networks, and that such funds be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowledge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

Technology and Federal Programs

C-7

WHEREAS, national standards for library and information services must be developed in consultation with the national library community in order that technology compatible in hardware, language, and format can be developed to allow networks to interact effectively, and

WHEREAS, existing incompatible networks must be encouraged to develop the technology that would provide access to their multiple data bases,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Federal programs for development and utilization of technology for information storage and retrieval be coordinated. The public should have access to Federal data bases except when personal privacy or national security are in jeopardy. The library and information industry professionals should assume the responsibility for coordination of the Federal and public interest in information technology, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the increased application of technological advances should be balanced with an increased awareness of the necessity to humanize such efforts. All plans for future services should review those services both from the technological and the human effect point of view. Information in existing national centers or national data bases, not subject to restricted access, should be made available to all libraries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. The application of existing or future technology should be considered in planning library services to implement effective methods for obtaining information in order to eliminate inequities caused by inadequate resources, geographic and architectural barriers, and economic deprivation.

Interagency Cooperation

C-10

WHEREAS, rules and regulations covering various federally funded programs sometimes discourage interagency cooperation and prohibit access to library and information resources,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that all future Federal rules and regulations encourage interagency cooperation and access to federally purchased library and information resources.

FEDERAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES
PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE, 1979

Comprehensive resolutions aimed at improving the public's access to the libraries and information services of federal agencies were passed at the Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference, held July 19-20, 1979, at the National Defense University, Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C. The federal pre-conference was held under the auspices of the Federal Library Committee. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science provided staff advice and administrative support.

The resolutions are as follows:

I. Right to Access to Information

Whereas, the people of the United States have the right to access to information produced or collected by the Federal Government at public expense except for limitations imposed by legal requirements of national security, privacy, and proprietary rights; and

Whereas, there is an enormous federal investment in libraries, information services, and other data collections, which now yield only a small part of their potential value to the public;

Therefore, be it resolved that Congress enact legislation:

1. obligating federal libraries and information services to serve citizens, within the limitations imposed by national security, privacy, and proprietary rights;

2. providing the resources to carry out this responsibility;

3. directing the Federal Government to develop a rational and cohesive framework of policies to address the matter of access to and exchange of information; and

4. establishing a national information and referral network in order to provide services to the public, these services to bechanneled in such a way as to support local community information resources.

II. Establishing Federal Policy on Information

Whereas, there is no federal policy for the production and use of information; and

Whereas, no overall federal body is charged with policy-making and coordination of library and information activities;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. there be a federal policy or policies for production and use of information;

2. there be a policy that information programs are an integral part of missions and functions of all agencies;

3. top management set forth, in regulations and directives, requirements that there be line items dealing with information and library operations; and

4. there be established a federal office for the coordination of library and information activities to ensure the implementation of a federal policy for production and use of information, to be responsible for the visibility and preservation of resources, and to ensure the research and development of new and improved federal information systems.

III. Funding and Resource Allocation

Whereas, insufficient resources are being allocated by the Federal Government to manage and disseminate information; and

Whereas, costs of providing information have increased; and

Whereas, taxpayers are demanding lowered government expenditures;

Therefore, be it resolved that;

1. legislation for all federal agencies should mandate provision of adequate resources for the management and dissemination of program-related information;

2. these resources should be expressed as a percentage of total program budgets;

3. the Government should price its information to recover at least its reproduction and distribution costs; and

Further, be it resolved that high priority should be given to resource allocation for analysis of data and information to make it more useable.

IV. Needs Assessment and Public Awareness

Whereas, there is very limited public awareness of the availability and potential value of federal library and

Whereas, even within the federal community, there exists no comprehensive strategy for realizing this potential value;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. user needs assessments be conducted by the agenies to determine latent and unmet information needs of citizens. Such assessment should emphasize access to information by groups with special needs, where their conditions may militate against their access to information sources;

2. the agencies conduct educational campaigns on the national, state, and local levels to increase awareness about and to promote the effective use of available federal library and information resources and services; and

3. all new federal library and information activities, which include the creation of new databases, be constructed in ways that facilitate access by the public and citizens groups.

V. Research and Development

Whereas, information and library services are being changed most rapidly by developing technology; and

Whereas, information processing is becoming a significant occupation of the labor force;

Therefore, be it resolved that:

1. a greatly expanded research and development (R&D) program for libraries and information services be developed, with substantial federal participation;

2. an R&D element be established in the Library of Congress with an explicit mission responsible to the total U.S. library community;

3. the National Science Foundation's efforts to establish an R&D consortium of universities and government be encouraged and accelerated; and

4. the proposed legislation for a national library agency include an R&D responsibility for the new agency.

VI Future White House Conferences

Be it resolved that:

1. a White House or a federal conference on library and information services be held every decade to establish the

national information goals and priorities for the next decade, to assure effective transfer of knowledge to the citizenry and to accomplish this goal in light of the accelerated changes in information technology and practices; and

2. an interim conference be held every five years under the aegis of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to assess the national progress made in implementation of the recommendations of the preceding national conference, and the progress in providing library and information services to the citizenry, and to project further improved services in the light of national needs.

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